DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
2000 NAVY PENTAGON
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IN REPLY REFER TO

9410
Ser N62/6U560110
08 FEB 1996

From: Chief of Naval Operations

Subj: PROMULGATION OF NAVY INTEROPERABILITY CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT PLAN PROCEDURAL INTERFACE STANDARDS (NICMP-P)

Ref: (a) NICMP-P of 10 May 91

Encl: (1) NICMP-P of 1 Nov 95

1. Enclosure (1) supersedes reference (a) and is effective upon receipt.

2. Enclosure (1) establishes forums, procedures, and responsibilities to control and maintain Navy JINTACCS configuration items and Navy unique message standards. Configuration items include:

a. Links 4A, 11, 14, 16, and 22.

b. U.S. message text formats.

3. Most noteworthy among the changes in enclosure (1) are coordinated implementation (paragraphs 2.2.4e and C.6.10), requests for exception (paragraph 2.2.6), funding issues (paragraphs 3.1l, 3.2e, 3.3c, and 3.7.3), TISG-TADIL membership (paragraph 5.3), and evaluation of change proposals (paragraph A.3f).

4. Recommended changes to this NICMP-P shall be handled in the same manner as specified for proposed changes to JINTACCS configuration items. Address changes to: Commanding Officer, Navy Center for Tactical Systems Interoperability (NCTSI), 53690 Tomahawk Drive, Suite A125, San Diego, California 92147-5082.

L. E. COOK
By direction

NAVY INTEROPERABILITY CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT PLAN for PROCEDURAL INTERFACE STANDARDS (NICMP-P)

1 November 1995

Published under the direction of CNO (N6)
by
Commanding Officer
Navy Center for Tactical Systems Interoperability
53690 Tomahawk Drive, Suite A125
San Diego, California 92147-5082

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SECTION I

GENERAL

1.1 PURPOSE. To assign responsibilities and establish procedures and forums for the management of U.S. Navy tactical data link and MTF message standards. This *Navy Interoperability Configuration Management Plan for Procedural Interface Standards (NICMP-P)* defines the processes through which the U.S. Navy will support joint Configuration Management (CM) of Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control Systems (JINTACCS) procedural interface standards and operating procedures. This NICMP-P also includes an overview of the interrelationship of Navy, joint, and allied CM processes. Following guidance provided in OPNAVINST 9410.5A, this NICMP-P establishes a system to identify TADIL and MTF Configuration Items (CIs), control changes to these CIs, and perform status accounting of these changes. This NICMP-P also addresses the CM of JINTACCS-related Navy-unique message standards.

1.2 CANCELLATION. This NICMP-P supersedes the *Navy Interoperability Configuration Management Plan for Procedural Interface Standards (NICMP-P)* of 10 May 1991.

1.3 SCOPE. This plan encompasses the initiation, processing, analysis, testing, approval, implementation scheduling, status accounting, and administration necessary to control and maintain procedural baselines. This NICMP-P governs the CM of a Navy tactical Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence (C^4I) system, message standard CI from formal establishment throughout its life cycle. This NICMP-P does not apply to signals intelligence collection and dissemination systems that are unique to cryptological activities.

1.4 APPLICABILITY. This NICMP-P is applicable to all Navy commands that:

a. Propose changes to JINTACCS TADIL and MTF Configuration Items (CIs). TADIL CIs include TADIL A (Link 11), TADIL B (Link 11B), TADIL C (Link 4A), TADIL J (Link 16), IJMS, ATDL-1, Link 1, Link 14, Link 22, and VMF (DMTD) message standards. MTF CIs are USMTF, Navy-unique MTFs, OTG message standard, and the NWTDB.

b. Are involved in the processing, analysis, evaluation, testing, approval, or implementation of such change proposals.

1.5 POLICY. The goal of DOD is 100% interoperability among C^4I systems of U.S. armed forces. To achieve that goal requires common data exchange standards and compatible databases. Therefore, naval warfare systems shall use approved joint and Navy information exchange standards. For the purpose of interoperability and compatibility, all C^4I systems developed for use by U.S. forces are considered for joint use. New naval warfare systems and major changes to existing systems that must interact with or be integrated into C^4I structures of DOD shall also use joint information standards. Where joint standards are not established, approved Navy standards shall be used.

a. Implementation of data standards required by new systems should not be delayed because some existing platforms cannot transition. If some platforms are hardware or software constrained, translation devices may be used until transition to approved standards is completed. Existing platforms and naval warfare systems shall transition to approved joint or Navy information standards during major upgrades, or as feasible, but not later than the year 2000.

b. U.S. joint standards reflect U.S.-NATO interoperability requirements and other allied agreements. Interoperability with NATO and allied tactical C^4I systems is assured by adherence to U.S. joint standards.

1.5.1 Navy USMTF Message Usage. Although JINTACCS standards were conceived to support joint operations, the Navy also elected to implement selected USMTF standards for daily use in support of fleet operations. As a long-term goal, the Navy intends to modify Navy-unique formatted messages into formats utilizing USMTF rules and structures. These will include selected Navy-unique Rainform messages not incorporated into the USMTF program, and other formatted Navy Reporting Structure (NRS) messages such as MOVREPs, CASREPs, and EMPSKEDs.

1.5.2 Navy OTG Reporting Format. Rules and building blocks of OTG messages, although similar to USMTFs, are not interchangeable with their counterparts in USMTF. However, operating forces and developers of C^4I systems are best served when there are as few message standards as possible. Until OTG and USMTF formatting rules are identical, elements of information (e.g., data item table composition) used across multiple standards such as USMTF, TADILs, OTG, and Navy-unique MTFs, shall be standardized.

1.5.3 Operational Requirements. Proposals for TADIL operational requirements shall be considered by the OIRG without regard to the TADIL on which the information is exchanged. Specifically, OIRG decisions shall not be tempered by differences between TADIL data rates or existing system capabilities. The OIRG should decide whether the information is required operationally. Means of exchanging information is the province of the TISG. However, the OIRG may consider TADIL and MTF operational requirements separately due to differences in automated systems using TADIL and MTF standards.

1.6 JINTACCS PROGRAM. The Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control Systems (JINTACCS) program is a Joint Staff-directed program for the development and maintenance of information exchange standards and procedures. This program enables tactical command and control systems to be interoperable within a joint (two or more U.S. services or agencies) or combined (U.S. and allied) environment. The JINTACCS program includes:

a. Joint development, testing, implementation, and configuration management of U.S. Message Text Formatting (USMTF) and planned joint control of the Navy's Over-the-Horizon Targeting Gold (OTH-T GOLD) program.

b. Joint configuration management, testing, and maintenance of TADILs A, B, C, and J Interface Design Standards (IDSs) and Handbooks (IDHs).

1.7 JINTACCS PROGRAM BACKGROUND. Department of Defense Directive 4630.5 announced policy for compatibility, interoperability, and integration of tactical command, control, communications, and intelligence systems used in the Department of Defense.

a. Joint Chiefs of Staff Memorandum SM-205-71, 1 April 1971, established the Ground and Amphibious Military Operations (GAMO) Program to carry out DOD Directive 4630.5.

b. JCS Memorandum SM-500-77, 3 June 1977, assigned to the GAMO Program responsibility for TACS/TADS testing. In addition, JCS Memorandum SM-575-77, 27 June 1977, added the responsibility of message standard development for JTIDS.

c. On 2 August 1977, the Secretary of Defense renamed GAMO to JINTACCS and streamlined the program's management. SECDEF established the JTC^{3}S (Joint Tactical C^3 Systems) Council to oversee the program and gave the program director decision-making authority. The Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, was designated as the Joint Staff Executive Agent.

d. JCS Memorandum SM-184-78, 7 March 1978, superseded SM-205-71 and carried out SECDEF Memorandum, 2 August 1977.

e. The Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency (JTC^{3}A) was established in July 1984 by DOD directive and assigned responsibility for the JINTACCS program. JINTACCS functions and resources, including activities, personnel, funding, and spaces, were transferred to JTC^{3}A. In 1992, JTC^{3}A was renamed the Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization (JIEO).

f. Within the Navy, CNO (N6) is the JINTACCS Program Sponsor. The Program Executive Office - Space, Communications, and Sensors (PEO-SCS) is the Navy JINTACCS Program Manager and the Navy TADIL J Program Director. NCTSI is responsible for establishing interoperability criteria and developing information standards for Navy TADIL and MTF/OTG/NWTDB systems. NCTSI is also responsible for certifying Navy C^{4}I systems. NCTSI represents the Navy position at joint and allied fora, as directed by CNO (N6).

1.8 OVER-THE-HORIZON TARGETING GOLD. The Over-the-Horizon Targeting (OTH-T) GOLD (OTG) reporting format evolved from the Outlaw Shark project conducted in 1977-1978, which demonstrated the viability of a common database supported and maintained via the fleet satellite communication system. The OTG reporting format (formerly Rainform GOLD) is a Navy-unique standardized method for transmitting selected data between the OTH-T systems and its support systems. It is the primary message exchange for Tactical Data Processor (TDP-to-TDP) information exchange on the Officer in Tactical Command Information Exchange Subsystem (OTCIXS) and the Tactical Data Information Exchange Subsystems (TADIXS).

1.9 INTERFACE STANDARDS. An interface is a boundary common to two or more command and control systems or subsystems, communications systems, or other entities in which information flow takes place. Interface standards specify technical and procedural aspects of an interface.

a. Technical Interface Standard. A technical interface standard is a specification that defines functional, electrical, and physical characteristics necessary for the exchange of information across an interface. For example, an Interface Control Document (ICD) defines interface characteristics necessary to meet requirements stated in design criteria. The ICD for the Navy airborne JTIDS class 2 terminal defines physical, electrical, data, and voice interfaces between the JTIDS terminal and the aircraft's computer.

b. Procedural Interface Standard. A procedural interface standard is a specification that defines how information is exchanged across an interface. Procedural standards define:

(1) The format,
(2) The language, syntax, vocabulary, and
(3) The protocols that govern the exchange of information.

As an example, NATO STANAG 5516, JTIDS TIDP-TE, and Navy OPSPEC 516 define the Link 16 message standard (i.e., format, language, and protocols) for the exchange of tactical information among JTIDS terminals. Procedural standards are software specifications and are not to be confused with SOPs (standard operating procedures).

1.10 REFERENCES. Appendix G provides a bibliography of documents cited in this NICMP-P.

SECTION II

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT OVERVIEW

2.1 DEFINITION OF TERMS.

2.1.1 Configuration. The functional and physical characteristics of a configuration item as described in technical documents and achieved in a product.

2.1.2 Configuration Item (CI). A material item designated by a DOD component for configuration management. CIs differ widely in complexity, size, and kind. Examples are an aircraft, ship, mobile test unit, navigation system, communication system, embedded computer, computer program, subroutine, facility, test meter, or a round of ammunition. A CI may be an aggregation or a discrete portion of fixed installations, hardware, firmware, or software that satisfies an end use function.

2.1.3 Configuration Baseline. A document or set of such documents formally designated by the government and fixed at a specific time during the life cycle of a CI. A baseline identifies and defines an item's functional and physical characteristics in the form of specifications, drawings, associated lists, logic diagrams, flowcharts, technical manuals, interface control documents, test and evaluation plans and reports, and referenced documents.

2.1.4 Configuration Management (CM). The practices and procedures employed to manage a configuration item. The following elements define the functions of configuration management:

a. Configuration identification

b. Technical review

c. Configuration audit

d. Configuration control

e. Configuration status accounting

2.1.5 Configuration Identification. The selection of documents, documents, the data contained in documents, supply and catalog identifiers, and the labeling affixed to the CI.

2.1.6 Technical Review. A systems engineering function that establishes CI selection criteria, documentation requirements, and configuration baselines. Reviews determine that the development of a CI and its identification have reached contract milestones. Technical reviews include requirements reviews, design reviews, and production readiness reviews.

2.1.7 Configuration Audit. The government conducted verification of a CI for compliance with contract requirements and for consistency with the CI's current configuration identification. Also, the government's check of the effectiveness of the configuration control and status accounting functions. Completion of technical reviews and configuration audits are prerequisites to establishment of the product baseline of the CI.

2.1.8 Configuration Control. The justification, preparation, submission, coordination, evaluation, approval or disapproval of a proposed change, and the implementation of a change after formal establishment of a CI's identification.

2.1.9 Configuration Status Accounting. The reporting and recording of the information that is needed to manage a configuration effectively, including a listing of the approved configuration identification, the status of proposed changes, and the status of implementation of approved changes.

2.1.10 Change Proposal. A proposed change to an established baseline.

a. Navy Change Proposal (NCP): A proposed change to a Navy baseline.

b. Interface Change Proposal (ICP): A proposed change to an U.S. joint service baseline.

c. Data Link Change Proposal (DLCP): A proposed change to a NATO baseline.

2.2 U.S. NAVY CM. Figure 2-1 provides a model of the Navy CM process for TADILs and MTF. It illustrates how changes originate and flow through the Navy review process.

2.2.1 Configuration Identification. When a C^4I system is commissioned that involves communication between dissimilar platform types, the format and protocols of inter-platform communications are defined and documented in specifications, technical manuals, and procedural interface documents. These documents and the CI (the communication format and protocols) are placed under configuration management. Some C^4I systems are standalone and can be installed on a platform without any modifications to the platform's existing configuration. Whereas, some C^4I systems are an integral part of the platform's tactical program. Changes to these kinds of C^4I systems necessitates changes to the platform's tactical software and to the software of other platform types as well. CM of a standalone C^4I system is fairly easy. But CM of an embedded C^4I system requires coordination among sponsors of different platform types and the sponsor of the C^4I system. During the acquisition of a new or upgraded platform model, management of a platform's acquisition phases is the responsibility of the platform's program manager. The platform's configuration baseline must include the configuration baseline of the embedded C^4I system. During a platform's development, and after formal acceptance, changes to an embedded C^4I system's communication format or protocols are made following standard CM procedures. Configuration documentation for an embedded C^4I system is part of the configuration documentation for a platform.

2.2.2 Technical Review. Technical reviews are conducted by a platform's program manager during development of the platform and its configuration identification. The TISG does not conduct these kinds of reviews. The platform's program manager incorporates baselines of embedded C^4I configuration items into the contract with the platform builder. Therefore, the program manager is responsible for the conduct of technical reviews and program supervision.

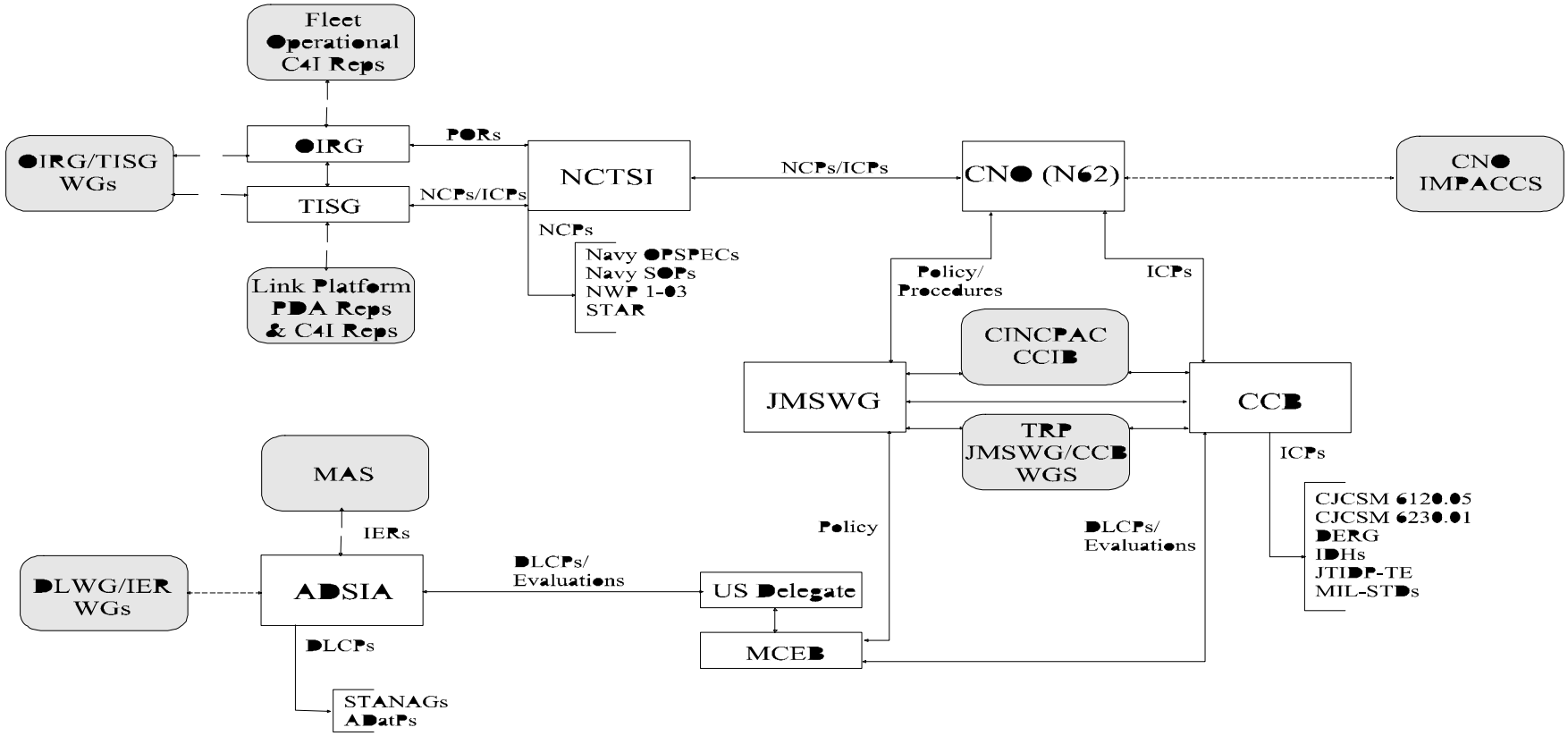

Figure 2-1. U.S. Navy JINTACCS Message Standard Configuration Management

The kind of technical reviews the TISG is involved with are reviews and evaluations of proposed changes to a TADIL or MTF configuration item and its baseline. Reviews include cost estimates, funding, implementation schedules, impact on other systems, and impact on interoperability. Reviews are conducted inhouse by each individual TISG member and provide the seeds for discussions at the TISG.

2.2.3 Configuration Audit. Configuration audits verify and document that a configuration item and its configuration identification are accurate, complete and satisfy program requirements. The implementation of an embedded C^4I system is the responsibility of platform sponsors.

2.2.4 Configuration Control. This CM discipline involves several integrated functions which are essential to the management of CIs. The overall process that provides for control of configuration change is divided as follows:

a. Change Initiation. Any command participating in or supporting a particular program may initiate a change to the program's configuration. Change proposals and PORs shall be submitted to the primary command via the administrative chain of command (system sponsor, program manager), or an operational or technical advisor authorized to sponsor such proposals (refer to paragraphs 4.6, 5.3, 6.5). Primary commands shall forward change proposals to NCTSI for Navy status accounting. Change proposals to Navy baselines shall include an ICP if the change also impacts a joint standard. ICPs originating outside of the Navy are mailed directly to Navy commands by JIEO. For each ICP originating outside of the Navy that impacts Navy baselines or requires a Navy position, NCTSI shall prepare a TISG agenda item.

b. Analysis and Evaluation. The analysis and evaluation process starts with an independent evaluation of a change proposal by each reviewing command. The individual analysis should focus on, but not be limited to, the proposed change's technical accuracy, information content, operational and procedural impacts, and interoperability within Navy, joint and allied interfaces. The evaluation may recommend that the change proposal be approved or disapproved, be modified, be withdrawn, be deferred until a later date, or receive a formal testing evaluation. This evaluation process provides the basis from which decisions are made. The U.S. Navy consolidation point for all JINTACCS analysis and evaluation is NCTSI.

c. Approval. As part of the Navy CM process, change proposals are voted on by the TISG and OIRG. Final Navy approval authority rests with CNO (N6). TISG/OIRG disposition constitutes the Navy position unless otherwise indicated by CNO (N6).

d. Implementation. After a change proposal has been approved within the Navy (and if applicable, the joint and allied arena), the implementation process is initiated. Implementation is complete when all systems are updated with the approved change proposal.

e. Change Coordination. NCTSI is responsible for coordinating development of C^4I interoperability requirements. Coordination of incorporation of approved changes among different platform types is the responsibility of CNO (N6) and program managers. If a system implements a change requiring coordinated implementation ahead of an agreed implementation date, the responsibility for maintaining interoperability shall lie with the program manager implementing the change. Although all platforms should complete a coordinated change by or

just prior to the agreed date, some platforms may employ the change operationally prior to that date. In these cases, implementing platforms are responsible for ensuring continued interoperability between themselves and other platforms until the agreed implementation date. Similarly, platforms who do not meet the agreed implementation date shall take all measures necessary to ensure continued interoperability.

2.2.5 Configuration Status Accounting. The purpose of configuration status accounting is to record and report approved changes to a configuration item and its documentation. For TADIL CIs, NCTSI monitors the status of proposed and approved changes from Navy, joint, and allied CM forums. The progress of each change is tracked as it passes through the CM process. An accurate status accounting of each change is maintained until final disposition or implementation. NCTSI developed the Configuration Management Information System (CMIS) to assist in this task. Refer to Appendix F for further information about the CMIS.

2.2.6 Request for Exception (RFE). If a program manager deems his platform should not implement a specified requirement, or should implement a requirement in a manner different than prescribed in the OPSPEC, the program manger shall submit a Request for Exception (RFE) to CNO (N6) via NCTSI. An exception is a permanent exemption to implementing a requirement. An exception does not change the specification. The requirement still exists. Exceptions are permitted only as authorized by CNO on a case-by-case basis. The format and instructions for an RFE are in Appendix E.

2.3 JOINT CM. JINTACCS CM is accomplished by a review and approval process conducted and administered by JIEO, services, defense agencies, commanders of unified and specified commands (CINCs), and formal CM groups. Joint CM is described in JIEO Plan 3200, JIEO Circular 9153, and the TADIL CCB Terms of Reference. After approval at the TISG, Navy change proposals affecting joint baselines are forwarded to JIEO by NCTSI for review by the CCB. Joint change proposals impacting Navy baselines are placed on the TISG agenda by NCTSI.

2.3.1 Joint Configuration Baselines. JIEO maintains, publishes, and distributes a detailed list of specific technical, procedural, and management documents that are subject to the joint CM process (JIEO Circular 9001). Refer to paragraph 2.5.2 for a listing of joint-service TADIL and MTF baselines.

2.3.2 Joint Forums. Joint forums are described in detail in JIEO Plan 3200.

a. Configuration Control Board (CCB). The CCB, chaired by JIEO, is comprised of a single voting member from each service and NSA. The CCB also has one CINC representative designated by the Joint Staff to vote for all CINCs. The CCB, by majority vote, establishes the U.S. position, considers implementation dates, and determines whether the change impacts international standards. Other recommendations include testing requirements for TADIL and MTF matters. Any voting member taking issue with the CCB decision may declare that issue substantive and appeal to the Joint Staff Chairman of the Military Communications-Electronics Board (MCEB) Data Systems Interoperability Panel (DP) through the Director, JIEO. NCTSI, representing CNO (N6), is the Navy voting member for TADIL and MTF matters.

b. Technical Review Panel (TRP). The TRP is chaired by JIEO and consists of a representative from each Commander in Chief (CINC), Service, and Agency (C/S/A) that has a

voting member on the applicable CCB. Change proposals do not automatically require TRP action. If the originator, any C/S/A, JIEO, or the CCB chairman desires TRP review, they must make a specific request. The TRP provides the CCB with a technical and operational evaluation of the ICP as well as coordinated implementation requirements. Separate TRPs are conducted for TADIL and MTF change proposals. TADIL TRPs are only scheduled upon majority vote of the TADIL CCB. NCTSI is the Navy representative for USMTF and TADIL TRPs.

2.4 ALLIED CM. JIEO was chartered to ensure combined as well as joint interoperability. This entails participation in related international activities with friendly nations. JIEO forwards U.S. change proposals requiring allied coordination to the U.S. delegate of the appropriate allied forum. Allied change proposals affecting U.S. baselines are presented to the TRP/CCB by JIEO for action.

2.4.1 NATO Interaction in JINTACCS CM. NATO uses a decision process that works through a hierarchical committee structure of national representatives. For example, the Allied Data Systems Interoperability Agency (ADSIA) is tasked to develop and maintain interoperability standards for automated data systems. With its subordinate working groups (WGs), ADSIA is the single most important NATO activity in the area of tactical C^4I interoperability. Since Navy representatives support various ADSIA WGs, their informal reports at TISG and OIRG meetings help keep TISG and OIRG members aware of NATO C^4I developments affecting the U.S. Navy. The ADSIA Data Link Working Group (DLWG) Handbook outlines NATO CM procedures. Refer to paragraph 2.5.3 for a listing of NATO TADIL and MTF baselines.

2.4.2 Non-NATO Interaction in JINTACCS CM. The USCINCPAC Combined Interoperability Program (CIP) was established to achieve and maintain interoperability of tactical command and control systems for use by U.S. military forces and military forces of selected allied nations within the U.S. Pacific Command (USPACOM) area of responsibility. U.S. joint standards reflect USPACOM interoperability requirements and agreements.

2.4.3 Nonformalized Support. Interest in JINTACCS-related issues involving countries or forces not represented or accommodated by existing formal channels should be directed for sponsorship to a command or agency (FLTCINC, C^4I system sponsor, etc.) already involved in CM activities.

2.5 CONFIGURATION BASELINES. Table 2-1 lists frequently referenced baselines.

2.5.1 Navy Configuration Baselines. NCTSI shall configuration manage the following baselines.

a. *Link 4A Operational Specification (OS-404.1)* with Link 4C (Fighter-to-Fighter Data Link) Supplement

b. *Link 16 Operational Specification (OS-516.1)*

c. *Naval Tactical Data Systems Model 4, Link 11 Operational Specification (OS-411.2)*

d. *Naval Tactical Data Systems Model 4, Link 14 Operational Specification (OS-414)*

e. NWP 1-03.19, *General Purpose Messages*

f. NWP 1-03.33, *Air Defense/Control Messages*

g. NWP 1-03.34, *Flag/OTG Messages*

h. NWP 1-03.35, *Naval Surface Fire Support Messages*

i NWP 1-03.36, *Other Messages*

j. NWP 1-03.37, *Commonly Used Messages*

k. NWP 1-03.40, *Maritime Reporting System*

l. *Operational Specification for Over-the-Horizon Targeting GOLD (OS-OTG)*

m. OPNAVINST 3100.6G, *Special Incident Reporting (OPREP-3) Procedures*

n. OPNAVINST C3120.39B, *U.S. Navy Link 11 Standard Operating Procedures*

o. OPNAVINST C3120.40A, *U.S. Navy Link 4A Standard Operating Procedures*

p. OPNAVINST C3120.41, *U.S. Navy Link 14 Standard Operating Procedures*

q. OPNAVINST C3120.43A, *Standard Operating Procedures for Naval Tactical Data Systems, Link 16*

r. *Worldwide Standard Attribute Reference*, (STAR).

2.5.2 U.S. Joint Configuration Baselines. NCTSI shall monitor the following baselines.

a. Interface Design Standards (IDSs).

(1) CJCSM 6120.05. *Joint Interface Operational Procedures*. Contains recommended procedures for employing USMTF by C^4I elements operating in support of a joint task force.

(2) CJCSM 6230.01. *Joint TADIL Operating Procedures (JTOP)*. Contains procedures for the planning, initialization, control, and termination of joint interfaces and defines responsibilities for these functions. Also contains procedures for operating in a multi-TADIL environment and generalized descriptions of system capabilities and interface configurations. Addresses TADILs A, B, C, and J, IJMS, ATDL-1, VMF, and NATO Link 1. (Formerly Joint Pub 3-56.)

(3) *JTIDS Technical Interface Design Plan - Test Edition (JTIDP-TE)*. The JTIDP-TE contains TADIL J message descriptions, interface protocols, and minimum implementation requirements. After Joint Staff approval, the JTIDP-TE will be converted into MIL-STD-6016.

(4) MIL-STD-6004, *Tactical Digital Information Link (TADIL) C Message Standard*. MIL-STD-6004 contains Link 4A message descriptions, information exchange rules, and minimum implementation requirements for TADIL C.

(5) MIL-STD-6011, *Tactical Digital Information Link (TADIL) A/B Message Standards*. MIL-STD-6011 contains TADILs A and B message descriptions, information exchange rules, and minimum implementation requirements.

(6) MIL-STD-6040, *U.S. Message Text Formatting (USMTF) Program*. MIL-STD-6040 establishes the standards and prescribes the rules and conventions governing message text formats.

b. Interface Design Handbooks (IDHs). IDHs contain a description of each Tactical C^4I system that is employed in joint and combined interfaces and the detailed message implementation for each system.

(1) IDH, Volume II, Operational Systems Description.

(2) IDH, Volume III, Detailed Implementation Book 2, U.S. Navy (Surface) Message Implementation.

(3) IDH, Volume III, Detailed Implementation Book 3, U.S. Navy (Air) Message Implementation.

c. TADIL Data Extraction and Reduction Guide (DERG).

(1) Volume I, Structure Messages

(2) Volume II, Formatted Messages

2.5.3 NATO Configuration Baselines. NCTSI shall monitor the following baselines.

a. ADatP-3, *NATO Message Text Formatting System (FORMETS)*

b. ADatP-4, *Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for NATO Link 4*

c. ADatP-11, *Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for NATO Link 11*

d. ADatP-12, *Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Ship-Shore-Ship Buffer*

e. ADatP-14, *Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for NATO Link 14*

f. ADatP-16, *Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for NATO Link 16*

g. ADatP-22, *Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for NATO Link 22*

h. APP-4(A) (Navy) (Air), *Allied Maritime Messages*

(1) Volume I, Structured Messages.

(2) Volume II, Formatted Messages.

i. STANAG 1241, *NATO Standard Identity Description Structure for Tactical Use*

j. STANAG 4175, *Technical Characteristics of the Multifunctional Information Distribution System* (MIDS)

k. STANAG 5500, *NATO Message Text Formatting System (FORMETS)*

l. STANAG 5501, *NATO Standardization Agreement - Link 1*

m. STANAG 5504, *NATO Standardization Agreement - Link 4*

n. STANAG 5511, *NATO Standardization Agreement - Link 11*

o. STANAG 5514, *NATO Standardization Agreement - Link 14*

p. STANAG 5516, *NATO Standardization Agreement - Link 16*

q. STANAG 5522, *NATO Standardization Agreement - Link 22*

r. STANAG 5601, *NATO Standardization Agreement - Ship-Shore-Ship Buffer*

s. STANAG 5616, *NATO Standardization Agreement - Data Forwarding, 11/16/22*

USN/NATO Name Joint Name	Link 4A TADIL-C	Link 11 TADIL-A	Link 11B TADIL-B	Link14	Link16 TADIL-J	Link 22	USMTF
OPSPEC	OS-404.1	OS-411.2	Not applicable	OS-414	OS-516.1	None	None
SOP	C3120.40	C3120.39B	Not applicable	C3120.41	C3120.43A	None	NWP 1-03 & OPNAVINST 3100.6G
Msg Stndrd	MIL-STD-6004	MIL-STD-6011	MIL-STD-6011	None	JTIDP-TE*	None	MIL-STD-6040
SOP	CJCSM 6230	CJCSM 6230	CJCSM 6230	None	CJCSM 6230	None	CJCSM 6120.05
Msg Stndrd	STANAG 5504	STANAG 5511	STANAG 5511	STANAG 5514	STANAG 5516 STANAG 5616	STANAG 5522	STANAG 5500
SOP	ADatP-4	ADatP-11	None	ADatP-14	ADatP-16	ADatP-22	ADatP-3

* The JTIDP-TE will be converted into MIL-STD-6016.

Table 2-1. Frequently Referenced Baseline

SECTION III

NAVY CM RESPONSIBILITIES

3.1 CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS (CNO). The Director of Space and Electronic Warfare (N6) exercises centralized coordination over policy, planning, and integration of requirements for Navy C^4I interoperability, data administration, and information technology issues. N6 is CNO's principal C^4I advisor and is the CNO's representative to other services and agencies for matters involving C^4I issues. The Director of Space and Electronic Warfare (N6) shall:

a. Act as CNO's point of contact for C^4I interoperability, data administration, and information technology issues.

b. Issue information standards for:

(1) Tactical digital information links

(2) U.S. message text formats

(3) OTG message formats

c. Issue direction for the implementation of NWTDB.

d. Adopt joint standards as Navy standards whenever possible.

e. Represent fleet data requirements in establishing joint and international standards.

f. Coordinate Navy positions and submit recommendations to JCS (J-6), the MCEB, DIA, NSA, and DMA regarding integrated C^4I interoperability standards.

g. Integrate Navy configuration management of C^4I information standards (TADILs, MTF, and databases).

h. Certify to DISA that Navy platforms are compliant with joint interoperability standards.

i. Grant RFEs to new systems or software releases upon NCTSI, PEO-SCS, and OPTEVFOR assessments of potential impact upon operational networks.

j. Plan, program, and budget adequate resources for NCTSI configuration management support of TADILs and MTFs.

k. Manage the submission of Electronic Warfare Reprogrammable Library (EWRL) requirements.

l. Chair the Implementation Action Council for Command and Control Systems (IMPACCCS). Coordinate the IMPACCCS agenda. Publish the minutes and an implementation/POM funding schedule for TADIL changes that necessitate changes to tactical data system (TDS) programs. Rule on TADIL and MTF funding issues. Participate in the POM process and allocate funds to SYSCOMs, PEOs, and direct-reporting program managers for changes to TADIL and MTF programs.

3.2 PEO-SCS shall:

a. Participate in Navy and joint TADIL and MTF configuration management forums and database working groups.

b. Coordinate with Navy program managers the implementation of TADIL and MTF configuration baselines.

c. Review Navy OPSPECS and SOPs and provide inputs to system design reviews, preliminary design reviews, and critical design reviews to ensure interoperability requirements are met.

d. Review the CMIS implementation status of pertinent change proposals and validate applicability, implementation dates, and funding. Provide updates to NCTSI at each TISG-TADIL meeting.

e. Identify TADIL and MTF implementation requirements and funding issues to IMPACCCS that need resolution.

3.3 SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT MANAGERS (SYSCOMs, PEOs, and direct-reporting program managers) shall:

a. Participate in joint and Navy TADIL and MTF configuration management forums and database working groups.

b. Ensure approved joint and Navy information specifications, standards, and formats (e.g., TADIL, MTF, OTG, and NWTDB formats and OPSPECs) together with information processing and information transfer specifications and standards are incorporated into the design of tactical naval warfare systems as appropriate.

c. Ensure interoperability requirements are included in program budgets. Specifically, include funds in fiscal plans for implementation of approved changes to configuration baselines.

d. Coordinate with NCTSI and SPAWAR for identification of interoperability requirements. Program and schedule resources to support coordination of interface standards.

e. Review the CMIS implementation status of pertinent change proposals and validate applicability, implementation dates, and funding. Provide updates to NCTSI at each TISG-TADIL meeting.

3.4 FLEET COMMANDERS IN CHIEF shall:

a. Identify interface procedural problems to NCTSI, CNO (N6), and ONI (73).

b. Ensure that tactical naval warfare systems developed under rapid prototyping and fleet initiative programs incorporate only approved interface technical and procedural standards and data standards.

3.5 NAVY CENTER FOR TACTICAL SYSTEMS INTEROPERABILITY (NCTSI) shall:

a. Develop, in coordination with SYSCOMS, PEOs, and fleet CINCs, tactical naval warfare system information standards for approval and issuance by CNO.

b. Develop, in coordination with SYSCOMs, PEOs, programming activities, and fleet commanders, implementation schedules for new requirements.

c. Act as the primary Navy activity responsible for technical support to CNO for configuration control of Navy and joint tactical warfare information standards.

d. Produce and maintain, for CNO publication, Operational Specifications (OPSPECs) and standard operating procedures for CNO validated interfaces. Ensure OPSPECS conform to TADIL, USMTF, IDEAS, NWTDB, and OTG standards. Where conflicts between governing standards exist, identify such conflicts to CNO and work to resolve such conflicts in appropriate forums. Establish and chair necessary Technical Interoperability Standards Groups (TISGs) and Operational Interoperability Requirements Groups (OIRGs). Membership shall be drawn from operational commanders, program sponsors, program managers, program development activities, NWTDB database managers, and others as necessary.

e. Chair the TISG and OIRG for CNO (N6). Represent the CNO (as specifically assigned by N6) in joint and allied forums for establishment and maintenance of procedural standards.

f. Act as the Navy tactical systems representative at the Defense Intelligence Data Element Standards Committee (DIDESC).

g. Review NWTDB standards and structures manuals for CNO (N6).

h. Establish a Configuration Management Information System (CMIS) to record and report proposed and approved changes to Navy TADIL configuration items and baselines. Monitor the status of changes as changes are acted upon in Navy, joint, and allied CM forums. Track the progress of each change as it passes through the CM process. Maintain an accurate status accounting of each change until final disposition or implementation. Publish, at least yearly, a periodic report of changes to TADIL OPSPECs. Distribute updates not previously issued that include TISG identified items recommended for CNO approval.

3.6 TEST UNITS. Test units support TADIL and MTF testing for both intra-Navy and joint interoperability certification. Support actions include initial review and comments on test plans and procedures, setup and conduct of tests, post-test analysis including participation in Joint Analysis Review Panels (JARPs), and change proposal preparation, review, and assessment. Guidelines for Navy participation are provided in the *Navy Interoperability Test Plan for Procedural Interfaces* (NITP-P). Guidelines for joint participation are provided in JIEO Circular 9002.

3.7 CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT FORUMS.

3.7.1 Technical Interoperability Standards Group (TISG). The TISG is chaired by NCTSI for CNO (N6) and is composed of representatives from various technical and systems commands involved in software development and from life-cycle support activities with TDS programs. Separate TISGs are held for TADIL and MTF matters. TISG meetings shall be scheduled as frequently as Joint CCBs. Ad hoc meetings may be called as needed.

a. TISG - Tactical Digital Information Links (TISG-TADIL). The TISG-TADIL's primary task is the development and maintenance of Operational Specifications (OPSPECs) for Links 4A, 11, 14, and 16. The TISG-TADIL also develops and evaluates proposed changes to joint and allied TADIL standards.

b. TISG - Message Text Formatting (TISG-MTF). The TISG-MTF's primary task is the development and maintenance of the OTG OPSPEC, NWTDB, and STAR, and development and evaluation of proposed changes to MIL-STD-6040. The TISG-MTF also develops and evaluates proposed changes to OPNAVINST 3100.6 and NWP 1-03.

3.7.2 Operational Interoperability Requirements Group (OIRG). The OIRG is chaired by NCTSI for CNO (N6) and is composed of representatives from operational forces (FLTCINCs and the Office of Naval Intelligence). OIRGs are held annually at NCTSI to address operational requirements of data links, and MTF and OTG messages. Separate OIRGs are held for TADIL and MTF matters. The OIRG is the medium for operator inputs into the tactical command and control interoperability management structure (refer to Section VI) and the means for validation of operational requirements.

3.7.3 Implementation Action Council for Command and Control Systems (IMPACCCS). Formed to resolve funding issues, IMPACCCS establishes program objectives, funding priorities and implementation schedules for approved message standard design proposals that require TDS program changes. IMPACCCS is chaired by CNO (N6) and consists of CNO deputies and directors, SYSCOMs, PEOs, programming activities, and NCTSI. CNO (N6), SYSCOMs, PEO-SCS, and NCTSI shall be fully involved in establishing priorities and funding requirements. As part of this process, SYSCOMs and PEOs shall present their programming requests and funding needs to CNO (N6). IMPACCCS meetings need convene only as necessary.

SECTION IV

TECHNICAL INTEROPERABILITY STANDARDS GROUP (TISG)

U.S. MESSAGE TEXT FORMATTING (USMTF) PROGRAM OVER-THE-HORIZON TARGETING GOLD (OTG) MESSAGE STANDARD NAVAL WARFARE TACTICAL DATABASE (NWTDB)

4.1 PURPOSE. The role of the TISG-MTF is to configuration manage the OTG message standard, NWTDB, and the STAR manual, and to participate in the configuration management of USMTF standards.

4.2 USMTF STANDARDS. The purpose of the USMTF program is to achieve inter-service compatibility, interoperability, and enhanced operational effectiveness of C^4I systems by establishing and maintaining USMTF standards. These standards prescribe the message type and internal structure (sets, fields, and data elements) to be used by services and agencies for the exchange of C^4I information in joint operations, and are documented in MIL-STD-6040, *U.S. Message Text Formatting Program*.

4.3 OTG REPORTING FORMAT. The purpose of the OTG reporting format is to standardize Navy OTH-T reporting procedures. OTG reporting format (formerly Rainform GOLD) provides a standardized method for transmitting selected data between OTH-T systems and OTH-T support systems. The OTG reporting format is the primary message format for TDP-to-TDP information exchange on OTCIXS and TADIXS.

4.4 NAVAL WARFARE TACTICAL DATABASE (NWTDB). The NWTDB is a set of data element structures, database structures, and data content designed to ensure consistency of data formats from naval warfare system to naval warfare system. The configuration management of data element structures and database structures is conducted via the TISG and OIRG. Data field management is the responsibility of the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI). Dissemination of the database is through the Worldwide Standard Attribute Reference (STAR) Manual.

4.5 CONFIGURATION BASELINE IDENTIFICATION. MIL-STD-6040 describes message types and structures to be used for the exchange of tactical information among U.S forces. For OTG message types and structures, and for USN user documents, the Navy uses Navy-developed baselines for USMTFs, Navy-unique MTFs, and OTG messages. The TISG-MTF shall configuration manage the following baselines.

a. *Naval Warfare Tactical Database* (NWTDB)

b. *Operational Specification for Over-the-Horizon Targeting GOLD* (OS-OTG)

c. *Worldwide Standard Attribute Reference* (STAR)

4.6 TISG-MTF MEMBERSHIP. Representatives from Navy C^4I systems that use USMTF, OTG messages, or NWTDB and related automated support systems comprise the TISG-MTF voting membership. NCTSI maintains the master list of all Navy automated C^4I systems. Where one office, agency, or command is responsible for more than one C^4I system, representation for all systems may be adequately provided by one program manager.

a. Primary support is provided by major systems commands:

(1) Naval Air Systems Command

(2) Naval Sea Systems Command

(3) Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command

(4) Naval Security Group Command

b. Additional representation is provided as needed by the following:

(1) Naval Command, Control, and Ocean Surveillance Center, RDT&E Division, San Diego, CA.

(2) Naval Surface Warfare Center, Dahlgren, VA.

(3) Naval Undersea Warfare Center Division, Newport, RI.

(4) Fleet Numerical Meteorology and Oceanography Center, Monterey, CA.

(5) Operational Support Office, Washington D.C.

SECTION V

TECHNICAL INTEROPERABILITY STANDARDS GROUP (TISG)

TACTICAL DIGITAL INFORMATION LINK (TADIL)

5.1 PURPOSE. The role of the TISG-TADIL is to configuration manage tactical data link CIs and baselines used by the U.S. Navy.

5.2 CONFIGURATION ITEM AND BASELINE IDENTIFICATION. Configuration items and the corresponding baselines for all tactical data links in use or planned for use by the U.S. Navy and which are under cognizance of the TISG-TADIL are listed below. The TISG performs CM of data link CIs by acting on proposed changes to baselines prior to CNO approval and publication. The TISG also reviews joint and allied change proposals which have an impact on Navy baselines. The TISG does not perform CM of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs). Rather, the TISG determines technical accuracy and feasibility of proposed SOP changes in conjunction with the Operational Interoperability Requirements Group (OIRG). The TISG-TADIL shall configuration manage the following CIs and baselines.

Configuration Item		Navy	Standard Operating
Joint Name	USN/NATO Name	Baseline	Procedure
TADIL A	Link 11	OS-411	OPNAVINST C3120.39B
TADIL C	Link 4A	OS-404	OPNAVINST C3120.40A
None	Link 14	OS-414	OPNAVINST C3120.41
TADIL J	Link 16	OS-516	OPNAVINST C3120.43A
None	Link 22	None	ADatP 22

Note: Although Link 22 is a U.S. Navy configuration item, there is no U.S. Navy nor joint-service baseline for Link 22. The baseline for Link 22 is NATO STANAG 5522 which is under configuration control of the NATO ADSIA Data Link Working Group. The SOP for Link 22 is NATO ADatP 22.

5.3 TISG-TADIL MEMBERSHIP. Paragraphs a and b below define the TISG-TADIL voting membership (primary commands) and lists the TDS platforms they represent. Paragraph c defines the nonvoting membership (advisory commands).

a. For the following commands, command vote shall be an evaluation of a proposal for applicability to, acceptability of, and impact on Navy TDS platform programs that ensures Navy, joint, and allied interoperability. In addition, command vote determines agreement to support procurement of funding and resource allocation to ensure timely implementation following final approval.

PEO-SCS PMW 159

NAVAIRSYSCOM

PEO-TAD

AEGIS Program Manager

PEO Submarines

b. For the following commands, command vote shall be an evaluation of a proposal for applicability to, acceptability of, and impact on own TDS platform programs that ensures Navy, joint, and allied interoperability.

NRaD San Diego	CV, CVN, C^2P, LCC, LHA, LHD, CCCSN, LEDS
NSWC FCDSSA Dam Neck	CG, CGN, DD, DDG, FFG, MULTS
NSWC Dahlgren Division	CG(AEGIS), DDG(AEGIS)
NAWCAD Patuxent River	E-2C
NAWCWPNS Pt. Mugu	F-14D
NAWCWPNS China Lake	F/A-18
NAWCAD Warminster	P-3C, S-3
NISE East Det St. Inigoes	TSC
NUWC Newport	SSN
MCTSSA Camp Pendleton	TAOM, ATACC

c. The following commands are the nonvoting members of the TISG. Because these commands have a vested interest in tactical data systems and the proceedings of the TISG, they act as advisors to the TISG.

AFWTF

NAWCAD Indianapolis

HQ ESC Hanscom AFB (JPO)

SECTION VI

OPERATIONAL INTEROPERABILITY REQUIREMENTS GROUP (OIRG)

6.1 PURPOSE. The purpose of the OIRG is to propose TADIL and MTF operational requirements to CNO (N6) and to configuration manage NWPs and SOPs.

6.2 MEETING SCHEDULES. Although separate OIRGs are held for TADIL and MTF issues, they are held in conjunction with one another to reduce travel requirements for those attendees involved with both groups. Separate agendas are distributed. When providing inputs to the OIRG, submitting commands shall ensure all correspondence clearly indicates whether the issue is for consideration of the OIRG-TADIL or OIRG-MTF. The OIRG shall convene at least once a year.

6.3 USMTF JOINT REVIEW. To accommodate the USMTF joint review and meeting cycle, OIRG-MTF review will frequently be conducted by correspondence. When conflicting responses prevent NCTSI from formulating a coordinated USN response, NCTSI shall include the issue on the next OIRG agenda and request a delay in the joint review cycle.

6.4 CONFIGURATION BASELINE IDENTIFICATION. TADIL and MTF configuration baselines are identified in Sections IV and V. The OIRG does not perform configuration management of technical specifications. Rather, it determines operational requirements on which message standards, implementation requirements, or other technical standards are based. The OIRG shall perform CM of the following NWPs and SOPs:

a. NWP 1-03.19, *General Purpose Messages*

b. NWP 1-03.33, *Air Defense/Control Messages*

c. NWP 1-03.34, *Flag/OTG Messages*

d. NWP 1-03.35, *Naval Surface Fire Support Messages*

e. NWP 1-03.36, *Other Messages*

f. NWP 1-03.37, *Commonly Used Messages*

g. NWP 1-03.40, *Maritime Reporting System*

h. OPNAVINST 3100.6G, *Special Incident Reporting (OPREP-3) Procedures*

i. OPNAVINST C3120.39B, *U.S. Navy Link 11 Standard Operating Procedures*

j. OPNAVINST C3120.40A, *U.S. Navy Link 4A Standard Operating Procedures*

k. OPNAVINST C3120.41, *U.S. Navy Link 14 Standard Operating Procedures*

l. OPNAVINST C3120.43A, *Standard Operating Procedures for Naval Tactical Data Systems, Link 16*

6.5 OIRG MEMBERSHIP. Paragraph a below defines the voting membership of the OIRG. Paragraphs b and c list other commands which are invited to attend OIRG meetings in an operational or technical advisory capacity:

a. Primary Commands (voting members)

CINCPACFLT
CINCLANTFLT
CINCUSNAVEUR
ONI (for MTF)

b. Operational Advisors

COMSEVENTHFLT	COMSIXTHFLT
COMTHIRDFLT	COMSECONDFLT
COMNAVSURFPAC	COMNAVSURFLANT
COMNAVAIRPAC	COMNAVAIRLANT
COMPATWINGSPAC	COMPATWINGSLANT
COMSUBPAC	COMSUBLANT
COMOCEANSYSPAC	COMOCEANSYSLANT
COMTRAPAC	COMTRALANT
NAVSECGRUDETPAC	NAVSECGRUDETLANT
COMOPTEVFOR	COMSURFWARDEVGRU

c. Technical Advisors

PEO-SCS (PMW 159)	NRaD San Diego
NAVAIRSYSCOM	NSWC FCDSSA Dam Neck
PEO-TAD	NSWC Dahlgren Division
AEGIS Program Manager	NAWCWPNS Pt. Mugu
PEO Submarines	NAWCWPNS China Lake
NUWC Newport	NAWCAD Warminster
SPAWARSYSCOM (30J) (For OTG)	NISE East

6.6 TADIL IMPLEMENTATION PRIORITIES. In addition to proposing operational requirements and managing SOPs, the OIRG-TADIL also sets priorities in implementing changes approved by the TISG-TADIL. The OIRG-TADIL ranks approved change proposals based on operational necessity using the following rankings.

Code	Priority
U	Urgent: An operation/technical requirement requiring immediate attention to provide a substantial improvement to the operational performance of data link communication.
M	Major: An operation/technical requirement requiring priority attention to provide an important improvement to the operational performance of data link communication.
S	Significant: An operation/technical requirement requiring routine attention to provide a moderate improvement to the operational performance of data link communication.
D	Desirable: An operation/technical requirement requiring minimum, but necessary, attention to provide a needed improvement to the operational performance of data link communication.
N	Not Applicable.
X	Not Assigned.
T	To Be Determined.

APPENDIX A

MEETING ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES

A.1 CM MEETINGS. This section provides standard procedures for the conduct of U.S. Navy Configuration Management (CM) meetings. These procedures apply to all U.S. Navy commands that provide inputs to or participate in activities of the TISG or OIRG. Procedures are the same for the TISG and the OIRG unless otherwise specified. The term "primary command" is defined as a command that has a vote. Commands with a vote are listed in paragraphs 4.6a, 5.3, and 6.5a.

A.2 MEETING ORGANIZATION.

a. Chair. Commanding Officer, Navy Center for Tactical Systems Interoperability (NCTSI), is designated to chair the TISG and the OIRG for CNO (N6). The chair shall:

(1) Schedule all TISG and OIRG meetings.

(2) Inform CNO of all TISG and OIRG actions.

(3) Provide administrative support, distribute agenda items, document actions, and prepare and distribute meeting minutes.

(4) Determine action items requiring an Implementation Planning Record (IPR).

(5) Monitor action resulting from TISG and OIRG meetings.

b. Representatives. Each primary command (i.e., voting command) shall provide a representative who is authorized to speak and negotiate for that command. An alternate member may also be designated. Primary commands may designate another primary command or a subordinate command to represent them at meetings. Such designated representatives shall be authorized to negotiate for the primary command which they are representing. A command representative may defer discussion to another member of his command, but final say rests with the designated representative. Primary commands shall inform NCTSI in writing of the designation of representatives and alternates. Designation need not be renewed each meeting and may run indefinitely until the command spokesperson is reassigned. Primary commands not represented at CM meetings are presumed to concur with the meeting decision for each agenda item. Primary commands unable to attend CM meetings may register their votes on individual agenda items by message or letter to NCTSI in advance of the meeting, or they may designate a representative as noted above. A primary command representative is also referred to as a "spokesperson," "primary," or "principal."

c. Consultants. The chair or any primary command representative may invite additional individuals from their command or other commands, as required, to serve as consultants during meetings. However, the number of such consultants shall be minimized to keep attendance manageable.

d. OIRG Operational and Technical Advisors. Those commands listed in paragraphs 6.5b and 6.5c are invited to provide advisors at OIRG meetings. To limit attendance, commands should restrict the number advisors to one.

e. Contractor Personnel. If attendance by contractor personnel is desired by a primary command, that organization shall inform the chair. The purpose and extent of contractor support shall be stated. Contractor personnel will not normally participate in meetings when the primary command representative is not present unless the chair and the primary command have agreed to contractor personnel acting as a primary command representative for specific agenda items. The chair may exclude contractor personnel during discussion of policy, sensitive, or controversial matters.

f. Attending Commands. In addition to identifying command representatives, attending commands shall:

(1) Analyze all proposals for applicability to, acceptability of, and impact on own system(s) and mission(s).

(2) Analyze all proposals for Navy, joint, and allied interoperability.

(3) Submit agenda items as necessary.

(4) Evaluate and act upon all proposals.

(5) Distribute Proposed Operational Requirements (PORs) to fleet users under their cognizance as required for fleet review and response prior to OIRG meetings. (OIRG primaries.)

(6) Coordinate implementation schedules as outlined in CMIS. (TISG primaries.)

g. Working Groups. Working groups may be established, as required, for resolution of problem areas or to carry out other specific tasks. Participation in such groups is voluntary. A working group chairman shall be designated by the TISG/OIRG chairman. The establishment and composition of such groups must be agreed to by all primary commands. Participants need not be authorized to speak and negotiate for their command. Rather, opinions expressed in working group meetings shall be considered "expert level" only, and the product of the working group shall be considered an "expert level" recommendation to the parent group. The chair of each working group shall:

(1) Inform TISG and OIRG chairs of all working group actions.

(2) Schedule working group meetings at times and locations mutually agreeable to all participants.

(3) Designate the working group recorder.

(4) Provide administrative support while conducting the meeting.

(5) Present the composite working group results at the next meeting of the parent requirements or standards group meeting, including written agenda items as required.

h. Location. TISG and OIRG meetings are held at NCTSI, San Diego, California.

A.3 MEETING PROCEDURES. Participants shall be prepared to remain in session until all items have been acted upon.

a. Order of Business. At each meeting, the following items of business shall be accomplished:

(1) Review status of applicable action items from the previous meeting.

(2) Agree to minutes of the previous meeting.

(3) Approve agenda for the current meeting.

b. Voting Results. NCTSI will place proposals from Navy and joint-service originators on the agenda that impact U.S. Navy baselines. TISG/OIRG disposition constitutes the U.S. Navy position unless otherwise indicated by CNO (N6). Disposition of all action items shall be one of the following:

(1) Approved. Agreed with the original proposal as written. A majority vote shall constitute approval. Unanimity is not required.

(2) Approved as modified. Agreed upon after specific changes.

(3) Disapproved. Not approved, item closed.

(4) Deferred. No agreement reached. The item was continued for further staffing or working group action. The item will automatically be placed on the agenda of the next meeting, unless the silent procedure is used (refer to paragraph A.3c(4)).

(5) Withdrawn. Originator (source or submitting command) withdraws the item without action.

c. Non-Majority Agreement. If majority agreement on any agenda item cannot be reached among representatives, the chair shall exercise one of the following options:

(1) Rule and record dissenting opinions in the minutes.

(2) Defer the item and establish an ad hoc working group to attempt resolution.

(3) Defer the item to the next meeting. Advise all attendees of expected action in the interim to attempt resolution.

(4) Defer the item until a predetermined date prior to the next meeting. Replies will be requested by that date. Concurrence with the item as presented will be assumed if no reply is received. This is known as the "**silent procedure**." If a voting member does reply, the reply is to vote against the item. This is referred to as "breaking silence." If silence is broken, then NCTSI will place the item on the agenda of the next meeting.

d. Substantive Issues. If the disposition of an item adversely affects a command or its customer platforms, then the command's voting representative may declare the item substantive. Substantive declaration must be made prior to meeting adjournment. The command that declares the issue substantive shall submit an appeal to CNO (N6) via NCTSI (with copies to other voting members) within eleven working days of adjournment. The appeal shall contain fully substantiated rationale. NCTSI shall forward the appeal, along with a complete explanation of the issue, the rationale for the decision made by the CM body, contrary views, and NCTSI's specific recommendation, to CNO (N6) for disposition. If NCTSI does not receive any substantive rationale within eleven working days, the substantive declaration shall be considered withdrawn.

e. Telephone Voting. Proposed changes considered to be noncontroversial by the originator (or those where advanced coordination indicates that acceptance is probable) may be acted upon prior to (or in lieu of) Navy CM meetings by applicable TISG and OIRG voting members, with votes provided by telephone. The proposed changes will be distributed in the same manner as those for a CM meeting, except that the cover letter will request that all voting members provide their organization's position on the change proposal by telephone to NCTSI. If problems are not uncovered by this procedure, and if the vote is **unanimous**, NCTSI will report change proposal approval to applicable group members by letter or message, and also report same at the next scheduled group meeting. Administrative or wording corrections collected by telephone are not sufficient cause to revert to a formal CM meeting. However, administrative and wording corrections collected by telephone must be discussed with appropriate group voting members prior to concluding a telephone vote. Should an unresolved problem arise during telephone voting, that particular change proposal shall be scheduled for a CM meeting for resolution.

f. Evaluation of Change Proposals. TISG primaries shall conduct a thorough analysis of each change proposal on the TISG agenda for technical feasibility. Primaries shall be prepared to discuss implementation schedules, impact on other systems, and impact on interoperability. Primaries shall also be prepared to provide a detailed justification for the position taken. For change proposals originated by other C/S/As the following procedures apply.

(1) ICPs Impacting Navy CIs. NCTSI shall place all ICPs that have an impact on USN platforms or C^4I systems on the agenda of the next appropriate TISG or OIRG meeting. TISG and OIRG principals impacted should be prepared to present their command's position in applicable TISG or OIRG meetings. Unless otherwise directed by CNO, NCTSI shall present consolidated TISG and OIRG results to joint CM forums as the Navy's position on the ICP. In order to accommodate joint MTF CCB meeting cycles, NCTSI shall consolidate inputs for a coordinated USN position for USMTF ICPs whose evaluations do not conflict, without delaying until the next scheduled TISG or OIRG.

(2) ICPs Not Impacting Navy CIs. Unless otherwise directed by CNO, the TISG shall recommend approval of valid ICPs which do not impact USN platforms or C^4I systems.

A.4 POST-MEETING PROCEDURES. NCTSI shall consolidate and distribute the minutes of a meeting no later than 4 weeks following meeting adjournment.

a. The minutes shall contain: a narrative summary of action taken on all items; including any critical points of discussion, key conclusions, and agreed recommendations; a summary of each discussion item; a synopsis of briefings including copies of slides; and an IPR number if warranted. Agenda items will not be included in the minutes unless extensive changes to the previously mailed or handout version occur as a result of the meeting.

b. At the next meeting, NCTSI will ask for approval of the minutes by primary commands. Comments and corrections to the minutes will be reviewed prior to requesting final approval. The intention of final approval is to obtain concurrence that the minutes accurately reflect proceedings of the previous meeting.

APPENDIX B

SUBMISSION OF USMTF/OTG/NWTDB AGENDA ITEMS

TISG AND OIRG

B.1 PREPARATION. This appendix provides the format for MTF TISG and OIRG agenda items and an explanation of entries. Since many agenda item entries are applicable to both the TISG and OIRG, standardization of the form facilitates understanding and preparation.

a. TISG. An agenda item shall be prepared to propose a correction to a particular problem with a procedural interface standard or with other management document. Each agenda item shall address the problem in its entirety, covering all changes required to correct the deficiency in the standard or management document.

b. OIRG. An agenda item shall be prepared to propose a new operational requirement, change an existing operational requirement, or to propose a correction to a particular problem with an MTF Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) or other management document. Each agenda item shall address the problem in its entirety.

B.2 TYPES OF AGENDA ITEMS (AIs). MTF TISG and OIRG agendas are made up of briefing items and action items.

a. Briefing Items. Briefing Items (BIs) can be status updates, information papers, working group reports, test or meeting schedules, or presentations of new concepts that impact C^4I systems.

b. Action Items. Action items are proposed changes to U.S. Navy or joint configuration baselines which require decisive action. Action items shall be approved or disapproved by voting members or withdrawn by the originator before closing. Items not closed are deferred to the next meeting by consensus of voting members to allow for additional staffing. TISG/OIRG approval or disapproval of an action item shall constitute a recommendation to the CNO as the U.S. Navy position for the proposed change.

B.3 SUBMISSION OF AGENDA ITEMS. Briefing items and agenda items may be derived from any U.S. Navy source but shall be submitted to NCTSI via an appropriate TISG/OIRG primary command. Primary commands shall forward agenda items to NCTSI. Change proposals to Navy CIs shall include an ICP if the change also impacts a joint standard. The originator shall adhere to proper format and deadlines for submission. Upon receipt of an agenda item, NCTSI will examine the item for completeness and place it on the agenda. The schedule for submission of agenda items is published with the meeting schedule and will normally be three to four weeks prior to the distribution of the agenda package. ICPs not originated in the Navy are distributed directly to Navy commands by JIEO. NCTSI shall prepare an agenda item for each ICP that impacts Navy CIs or needs a Navy position. SPAWAR will submit OTH-T CCB agenda items.

a. Action Items. Figure B-1 illustrates the format that shall be used for action items. Agenda items shall be submitted to NCTSI in letter format in any form desired, electronic or hard copy (paper or magnetic disk). Classified items shall be submitted via secure electronic media or mail service approved for classified delivery. Unless otherwise specified all agenda items will be considered routine and will be placed on the next TISG/OIRG agenda. Submissions shall include all affected USN and joint CI document pages modified by the proposed change. If more than one document is affected, the modified pages for each document shall be a separate attachment.

b. Briefing Items. Briefing items shall include items 1 through 4 of figure B-1 and the submitting command's opinion or position. Commands shall provide a copy of briefs, slides and transparencies to NCTSI for the meeting minutes.

B.4 NUMBERING OF AGENDA ITEMS. NCTSI will number all TISG-MTF and OIRG-MTF agenda items sequentially as received starting with the last two digits of the calendar year followed by the number assigned. All agenda items will retain the same serial number from origination to completion. A new series of numbers will be assigned at the beginning of each calendar year for new agenda items serialized with the new calendar year.

B.5 MAILING OF AGENDA. NCTSI shall consolidate agenda item inputs and mail out an agenda package to the appropriate distribution for staffing. NCTSI will mail the agenda package in one mailing. Supplemental mailings, if any, will include only urgent items (refer to paragraph B.8). Primaries may readdress items to support organizations as they see fit.

B.6 FORMAT INSTRUCTIONS.

B.6.1 Source: Enter the specific command, service, or agency that discovered or identified the stated problem. The command listed can be another service, NCTSI, or a primary command, technical advisor, or operational advisor to the TISG or OIRG for which the agenda item is submitted.

B.6.2 Submitting Command: Enter the command submitting the agenda item. The command listed shall be NCTSI or a primary command of the TISG or OIRG for which the agenda item is submitted. Paragraphs 4.6 and 6.5 list primary commands.

B.6.3 Date Initiated: Enter the month and year or specific date when the source first discovered or identified the problem.

B.6.4 Title: Enter a brief unclassified title which is descriptive of the agenda item content.

B.6.5 Statement of the Problem: Enter a brief description of the problem or concept which necessitates the agenda item.

TISG/OIRG-MTF AGENDA ITEM_____

1. (*) SOURCE:

2. (*) SUBMITTING COMMAND:

3. (*) DATE INITIATED:

4. (*) TITLE:

5. (*) STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

6. (*) PROBLEM ANALYSIS:

    a. (*) Background:
    b. (*) Rationale:
    c. (*) Other Considerations:

7. (*) PROPOSED OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (POR) / OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT (OR):

8. (*) PROPOSED SOLUTION:

    a. (*) Primary:
    b. (*) Alternate:

9. (*) IMPACT:

    a. (*) Message Type(s):
    b. (*) C^4I System(s) (including information from C^4I System Implementation Matrix):

10. (*) AFFECTED DOCUMENTATION:

    a. (*) Navy
    b. (*) Joint
    c. (*) Allied

11. (*) INCORPORATION DATE:

12. (*) IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

13. (*) ATTACHMENTS:

14. (*) REFERENCES:

(*) Paragraph classification shall be according to OPNAVINST 5510.1H. For classified agenda items, classification authority and declassification instructions must be included.

Figure B-1. USMTF/OTG/NWTDB TISG/OIRG Agenda Item Format

B.6.6 Problem Analysis: Enter the following information in sufficient detail to be understood by a TISG/OIRG member unfamiliar with the problem.

a. Background: A description of the identification, development, and history of the problem or concept.

b. Rationale: The fundamental reason for this change. Include a thorough analysis of the problem or concept.

c. Other Considerations: Include a discussion of any considerations related to this problem not covered by another section.

B.6.7 Operational Requirement: A Proposed Operational Requirement (POR) is a proposal to the OIRG to establish an operational requirement. An Operational Requirement (OR) is an approved POR. Enter a specific but normally brief statement of the POR or OR that is addressed by this agenda item. If a previous OIRG POR or CNO documented OR does not exist, then enter "NA" for "Not applicable."

B.6.8 Proposed Solution: The following information shall be entered:

a. Primary: A complete description of the primary solution. Include advantages, disadvantages, and reasons for choosing this as the primary solution. Specific changes to baselines shall be described in sufficient detail to permit other activities to understand the proposed change. Change pages to all affected baselines shall be included as attachments.

b. Alternate: Describe alternate solutions to the problem. Include a discussion of advantages and disadvantages associated with each alternate solution provided. Specific changes to baselines shall be described in sufficient detail to permit other activities to understand the proposed change, but change pages to baselines for alternate solutions may be omitted if alternate solutions are similar to the primary solution. If an alternate solution is not recommended, enter "None."

B.6.9 Impact: Enter the following information:

a. Message Type(s). Provide specific OTG messages/Navy-unique MTFs/USMTFs or NATO MTFs impacted by this change.

b. C^4I System(s). List those systems using or expected to be affected by the proposed change, including phased implementation information from the C^4I Systems Implementation Matrix.

B.6.10 Affected Documentation: List all documents affected. Proposed changes that conflict with U.S.-approved joint and allied standards shall not be incorporated into U.S. Navy CIs until corresponding changes are approved for related joint and allied standards.

B.6.11 Implementation Date: Enter the recommended date(s) or time frame that the proposal will be implemented as part of the approved standard. If an implementation date is not appropriate for the proposed change, "None" shall be entered. Avoid use of TBD.

B.6.12 Attachments: List all enclosed attachments. Change pages for all affected documentation listed must be included. If there are no attachments, "None" shall be entered.

B.6.13 References: List all pertinent references. If the agenda item has been addressed at previous TISGs or OIRGs, the agenda item number of each previous TISG and OIRG shall be referenced. If there are no references, "None" shall be entered.

B.7 AFFECTED DOCUMENT CHANGE PAGES. Pages that have been extracted from the latest approved documents affected by this agenda item shall be attached as the final portion of the agenda item. The following guidance applies to the preparation of document change pages:

a. All affected pages of all affected documents as well as pages that are to be added, deleted, or relocated shall be included.

b. Change bars in outer margins shall be used to indicate where information has been changed on a page. Additions which result in information continuing on to the next page shall be placed on a new page containing only the continuation text and giving the new page a number of the preceding page with an alphabetic character added (i.e., a page to be inserted between pages 62 and 63 should be numbered 62a).

c. Change pages shall be in the same sequence as they appear in the affected document. Pages from various documents shall be separated by a sheet identifying the document from which the pages were extracted.

d. Pen and ink changes are encouraged where additions, deletions, or changes permit. This provides the reviewer the opportunity to see the exact change to the baseline document.

B.8 URGENT CHANGE PROPOSALS. Because of the nature or urgency of some changes, some proposals require expeditious handling. These proposals, referred to as urgent, shall be submitted in agenda item format and shall be handled using the same procedures as for other proposals, but in an abbreviated manner such as special meeting, telephone, message, MILNET, or fax. The problem analysis of the agenda item shall state the reason for urgent action. The submittal shall briefly state the action requested by the submitting command (i.e., urgent action requiring a vote of primary members by telephone not later than (date)). Urgent change proposals impacting joint or allied baselines may be submitted to NCTSI in ICP format only. In any case, the ICP cover sheet and the priority block shall be marked as "Urgent" and the ICP problem analysis section shall state the reason for requesting urgent action. Urgent change proposals and action taken shall be reviewed at the next TISG and OIRG meetings. For consideration at the next meeting, urgent items may be submitted after the deadline. However, the originating command must mail or fax the agenda item directly to TISG (or OIRG) primaries and NCTSI.

APPENDIX C

SUBMISSION OF TADIL AGENDA ITEMS

TISG AND OIRG

C.1 PREPARATION. This appendix provides the format for TISG and OIRG TADIL agenda items and an explanation of entries. Since many agenda item entries are applicable to both the TISG and OIRG, standardization of the form facilitates understanding and preparation.

a. TISG. An agenda item shall be prepared to propose a correction to a particular problem with a procedural interface standard. Each agenda item shall address the problem in its entirety, covering all changes required to correct the deficiency in the standard or management document.

b. OIRG. An agenda item shall be prepared to propose a new operational requirement, change an existing operational requirement, or propose a correction to a particular problem with a TADIL Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). Each agenda item shall address the problem in its entirety.

C.2 TYPES OF AGENDA ITEMS. TISG and OIRG agendas are made up of Briefing Items (BIs) and Agenda Items (AIs). Briefing items include but are not limited to meeting minutes, working group reports, status reviews, program updates, briefings, information papers, test schedules, or meeting schedules. Agenda items consist of two types, action items and discussion items.

b. Action Items. Action items are proposed changes to U.S. Navy or joint configuration baselines which require decisive action. Action items shall be approved or disapproved by voting members or be withdrawn by the originator before closing. Items not closed are deferred to the next meeting by consensus of voting members to allow for additional staffing. TISG/OIRG approval or disapproval of an action item shall constitute a recommendation to the CNO as the U.S. Navy position for the proposed change.

c. Discussion Items. Discussion items are topics which warrant group discussion and are placed on the agenda to solicit information. Resolution of a discussion item may constitute a U.S. Navy position. Discussion items are not normally deferred to subsequent meetings.

C.3 SUBMISSION OF AGENDA ITEMS. Briefing items and agenda items may be derived from any U.S. Navy source but shall be submitted to NCTSI via an appropriate TISG/OIRG primary command. Primary commands shall forward agenda items to NCTSI. Change proposals to Navy CIs shall include an ICP if the change also impacts a joint standard. The originator shall adhere to proper format and deadlines for submission. Upon receipt of an agenda item, NCTSI will examine the item for completeness and place it on the agenda. The schedule for submission of agenda items is published with the meeting schedule and will normally be 11 weeks prior to the

TISG/OIRG meeting. ICPs not originated in the Navy are distributed directly to Navy commands by JIEO. NCTSI shall prepare an agenda item for each ICP that impacts Navy CIs or needs a Navy position.

a. Action Items. Figure C-1 illustrates the format that shall be used for agenda items. Classified agenda items shall be submitted to NCTSI in letter form via mail service approved for classified delivery. Unclassified agenda items shall be submitted in letter form via mail, DDN network, or facsimile machine. Unless otherwise specified, all agenda items will be considered routine and will be placed on the next TISG/OIRG agenda. Submissions shall include all affected USN and joint CI document pages modified by the proposed change. If more than one document is affected, the modified pages for each document shall be a separate attachment.

b. Briefing Items and Discussion Items. Briefing items and discussion items shall include items 1 through 4 of figure C-1 and the submitting command's opinions, philosophies, or positions. Commands shall provide a copy of briefs, slides and transparencies to NCTSI for the meeting minutes.

C.4 NUMBERING OF AGENDA ITEMS.

a. TISG-TADIL Agenda Item Numbers. NCTSI will number all TISG-TADIL agenda items sequentially as received, starting with a letter representing the link, followed by the last two digits of the calendar year, followed by the number of the meeting in that calendar year, followed by a number showing the order in which the item appears on the agenda. The letter "A" will be used for Link 11, the letter "B" for Link 14, the letter "C" for Link 4A, the letter "J" for Link 16, the letter "F" for Link 11/16 data forwarding and the letter "M" for multi-TADIL. For example, J94-3-8 indicates Link 16, the third TISG in 1994, agenda item 8.

b. OIRG-TADIL Agenda Item Numbers. NCTSI will number OIRG-TADIL agenda items in the same manner as TISG-TADIL agenda items.

C.5 MAILING OF AGENDA. NCTSI will consolidate agenda item inputs and mail an agenda package to the appropriate distribution for staffing. NCTSI will mail the agenda package in three separate mailings. The first mailing will be 8 weeks prior to the meeting and will contain all agenda items NCTSI has received up to that mailing. The second mailing will be 6 weeks prior to the meeting and will include only items not available for the first mailing. The third mailing will include only urgent items (refer to paragraph C.8). In the mailout of the TISG agenda, NCTSI will not include ICPs as part of those agenda items whose ICP has already been distributed by JIEO. For continued TISG agenda items, NCTSI will not mail the entire agenda item again nor the ICP, only those pages that differ from the original. Primaries may readdress items to support organizations as they see fit.

C.6 FORMAT INSTRUCTIONS.

C.6.1 Source: Enter the specific command, service, or agency that discovered or identified the stated problem. The command listed can be another service, NCTSI, or a primary command,

technical advisor, or operational advisor to the TISG or OIRG for which the agenda item is submitted.

C.6.2 Submitting Command: Enter the command submitting the agenda item. The command listed shall be NCTSI or a primary command of the TISG or OIRG for which the agenda item is submitted. Paragraphs 5.3 and 6.5 list primary commands.

C.6.3 Date Initiated: Enter the originating date.

C.6.4 Title: Enter a brief unclassified title which is descriptive of the agenda item content.

C.6.5 Statement of the Problem: Enter a brief problem description.

C.6.6 Problem Analysis: Enter the following information. This section may be abbreviated due to an ongoing evaluation of the problem. If an agenda item contains an ICP, this paragraph may refer the reader to the ICP's problem analysis.

a. Background: A description of the identification, development, and history of the problem or concept.

b. Rationale: The fundamental reason for this change. Include a thorough analysis of the problem or concept.

c. Other Considerations: Other considerations related to this problem not covered by another section.

C.6.7 Operational Requirement: A Proposed Operational Requirement (POR) is a proposal to the OIRG to establish an operational requirement. An Operational Requirement (OR) is an approved POR. Enter the POR or OR.

a. If this is an OIRG agenda item to change or revalidate a previous POR or OR, include previous PORs/ORs in the background paragraph.

b. If this is a TISG-TADIL agenda item and a previous OIRG POR or CNO documented OR does not exist, then enter "NA" for "Not applicable."

C.6.8 Proposed Solution: If an agenda item contains an ICP, you may refer the reader to the ICP's proposed solution. Otherwise, enter the following information:

a. Primary: Enter a complete description of the primary solution. Include advantages, disadvantages, and reasons for choosing this as the primary solution. Specific changes to baselines shall be described in sufficient detail to permit other activities to understand the proposed change. Change pages to all affected baselines shall be included as attachments. If a primary solution has not been identified, the agenda item should be submitted as a discussion item.

NOTE: Allow a two-inch top margin on the first page of the agenda item.

1. (*) SOURCE:

2. (*) SUBMITTING COMMAND:

3. (*) DATE INITIATED:

4. (*) TITLE:

5. (*) STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

6. (*) PROBLEM ANALYSIS:

    a. (*) Background:

    b. (*) Rationale:

    c. (*) Other Considerations:

7. (*) OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENT:

8. (*) PROPOSED SOLUTION:

    a. (*) Primary:

    b. (*) Alternate:

9. (*) SYSTEM CHANGES REQUIRED:

10. (*) IMPACT ON INTEROPERABILITY:

11. (*) AFFECTED DOCUMENTATION:

    a. (*) Navy:

    b. (*) Joint:

    c. (*) Allied:

12. (*) INCORPORATION DATE:

13. (*) IMPLEMENTATION DATE:

14. (*) ATTACHMENTS:

15. (*) REFERENCES:

(*) Paragraph classification shall be according to OPNAVINST 5510.1H. For classified agenda items, classification authority and declassification instructions must be included.

Figure C-1. TADIL TISG/OIRG Agenda Item Format

b. Alternate: If an alternate solution is not recommended, enter "None." Otherwise, describe alternate solutions to the problem. Include a discussion of advantages and disadvantages associated with each alternate solution provided. Specific changes to baselines shall be described in sufficient detail to permit other activities to understand the proposed change, but change pages to baselines for alternate solutions shall not be included. If an alternate solution is not recommended, enter "None."

C.6.9 System Changes Required: Describe the impact in general terms on those platform programs for which the submitting command is responsible, and to the extent feasible, for other platform programs. The description shall include a discussion of the degree of increased capability that will be achieved. If impact is unknown, enter "TBD" for "To be determined."

C.6.10 Impact on Interoperability: Describe how the change improves Navy and joint interoperability. If impact is unknown, enter "TBD." State whether Coordinated Implementation is Required (CIR) or Not Required (CINR). Also state whether implementation is mandatory or optional regardless of the need for coordination.

a. Some changes propose optional implementation and do not cause interoperability problems when units who have implemented the change operate with units who have not implemented the change. An example of such a proposal is one that replaces an undefined or spare value in a field with a defined value. Any non-interoperability caused is confined to the specific value. In this case, coordination of the implementation of the change is not required.

b. On the other hand, some changes redefine already defined values. Units which do not implement the change, but implement the old value, misinterpret the meaning of the value transmitted by a unit which has implemented the change, and vice versa. In this case, coordination of the implementation of the change is necessary to avoid interoperability problems.

c. Change proposals impacting mandatory requirements usually require coordinated implementation. The degree of non-interoperability caused can vary greatly depending on the change. For a change to a data item value, non-interoperability is usually confined to the value in question. Whereas, a change to the message structure causes the entire message to be misinterpreted. Thus, some changes calling for coordinated implementation might, in the short term, be overcome by standard operating procedures if not all interoperating systems implement the change. Refer to paragraph 2.2.4e.

C.6.11 Affected Documentation: List all documents affected. Paragraph a shall be completed. Complete paragraphs b and c as needed or enter "NA" or, if the information is not known, "TBD."

a. Navy: All U.S. Navy baselines that require change upon acceptance of this proposal. This shall be limited to those baselines managed by the group to which the item was submitted.

b. Joint: All joint baselines that require change upon acceptance of this proposal. This shall be limited to those baselines managed by the Joint TADIL CCB.

c. Allied: All allied baselines affected by acceptance of this change. This includes NATO and USPACOM CIP baselines.

Note: Change proposals that affect approved joint or allied standards shall not be incorporated into U.S. Navy baselines until corresponding changes are approved for related joint and allied standards.

C.6.12 Incorporation Date: Enter a recommended date that this proposal should be in affected documentation. If the implementation date is other than "None," the incorporation date shall be provided and shall be prior to the date listed for implementation. If the implementation date is "None," the incorporation date may be listed as "TBD." For SOP changes, enter recommended date(s) that this proposal should be incorporated in the affected SOP. For non-SOP changes, enter the appropriate information only if previously developed and agreed by TISG action; otherwise enter "TBD."

C.6.13 Implementation Date: Enter the recommended date(s) or time frame that the proposal will be implemented for all platforms or systems represented by the submitting command. If an implementation date is not appropriate for the proposed change, "None" shall be entered. Enter the implementation date or time frame required for the proposed operational requirement.

C.6.14 Attachments: List all enclosed attachments. Change pages for all affected documentation must be included and annotated per paragraph C.7. If there are no attachments, "None" shall be entered.

C.6.15 References: List all pertinent references. If the agenda item has been addressed at previous TISGs or OIRGs, the agenda item number of each previous TISG and OIRG shall be referenced. If not known enter "Unknown."

C.7 AFFECTED DOCUMENT CHANGE PAGES. Pages which have been extracted from the latest approved baselines affected by this agenda item shall be annotated with the desired Wordperfect or pen and ink changes and attached as the final portion of the agenda item. The following guidance applies to the preparation of document change pages:

a. All pages of all configuration baselines which require changes, as well as pages which are to be added, deleted, or relocated, shall be included in the agenda item except as noted below.

b. Change pages shall contain the existing document page number (bottom center). Sequential agenda item page numbering will be added by NCTSI during initial processing.

c. Change pages shall be in the same sequence as they appear in the affected baseline. Pages from various baselines shall be separated by a sheet identifying the document from which the pages were extracted.

d. Wordperfect or pen and ink changes to repetitive sections of the affected baseline are allowed if changes are minimal. Where changes to these sections are extensive, a listing of the locations of the changes shall be included. If changes to automated portions (e.g., message maps, content sheets, and examples) are not included, the following statement shall appear in the Affected Documentation paragraph of the agenda item:

> "Changes to automated portions of affected baselines are too extensive to facilitate pen and ink revisions. Pages containing revised tables produced from the updated database will be produced separately after the proposal has completed all CM action."

e. For pen and ink changes, change bars shall be vertically positioned in the right margin beside the proposed changes including inserts. Change bars shall not be used for Wordperfect changes. Wordperfect changes are indicated by redlining, italicizing, bolding, or strikeout.

f. If an ICP is attached, field coding pages shall not be included. Instead, reference the ICP and show proposed modifications to data elements on pages from the data element dictionary.

g. Message/word maps shall not be included.

h. For an existing DFI, JIEO will assign new DUI numbers upon approval of the ICP. For a new DFI, NCTSI will assign DUI numbers and JIEO will assign the DFI number.

C.8 URGENT CHANGE PROPOSALS. Because of the nature or urgency of some changes, some proposals require expeditious handling. These proposals, referred to as urgent, shall be submitted in agenda item format and shall be handled using the same procedures as for other proposals, but in an abbreviated manner such as special meeting, telephone, message, MILNET, or fax, (refer to paragraph C.3). The problem analysis of the agenda item shall state the reason for urgent action. The submittal shall briefly state the action requested by the submitting command (i.e., urgent action requiring a vote of primary members by telephone not later than (date)). Urgent change proposals impacting joint or allied baselines may be submitted to NCTSI in ICP format only. In any case, the ICP cover sheet and the priority block shall be marked as "Urgent" and the ICP problem analysis section shall state the reason for requesting urgent action. Urgent change proposals and action taken shall be reviewed at the next TISG and OIRG meetings. For consideration at the next meeting, urgent items may be submitted after the deadline. However, the originating command must mail or fax the agenda item directly to TISG (or OIRG) primaries and NCTSI.

APPENDIX D

INTERFACE CHANGE PROPOSAL (ICP) PROCEDURES

D.1 ICP SUBMISSION. Procedures are the same for TADIL and MTF ICPs, unless otherwise indicated. ICPs submitted for TISG/OIRG review shall be in the format listed in section D.5 and shall be an attachment to a TISG/OIRG agenda item. NCTSI will place all received changes (ICPs and agenda items) on the appropriate TISG or OIRG agenda. By providing a completed ICP format, the intra-Navy review and processing required prior to submitting the completed ICP to the joint arena will be accelerated. Submitted ICPs should address the full breadth of the problem covering all changes required to correct the deficiency in the standard. ICPs shall not be submitted directly to JIEO. Any ICP submitted to JIEO from Navy commands other than CNO or NCTSI will be forwarded without action to NCTSI.

a. On receipt of each ICP, NCTSI will conduct a review to ensure that the ICP is complete, has been placed in the proper category, and is ready for further processing. Any problem which is surfaced by this assessment will be resolved through coordination with the originator. When possible, NCTSI will effect necessary changes to the ICP, after coordination with the originator, to prepare it for processing. Where serious deviations to acceptable formatting and content are found, the ICP will be returned to the originator with an appropriate explanation.

b. If the ICP is Category I, II, or III, NCTSI will indicate on the ICP cover sheet whether a TRP is recommended. If the ICP is Category II or V, NCTSI will assign the alphabetic amplifier which follows the numeric category identifier (refer to paragraphs D.3.7 and D.4.7 for category descriptions).

c. Navy status accounting data shall be assigned to TADIL ICPs by NCTSI after applicable TISG or OIRG approval. The proposed change shall then be forwarded to JIEO for joint processing.

D.2 ICP FORMAT AND CONTENT. Each ICP shall consist of a cover sheet, the body of the proposal, and a complete set of pages being changed.

D.2.1 ICP Cover Sheet. Figures D-1 and D-2 show, respectively, the TADIL and USMTF ICP cover sheets which are to be attached by the originator as the first page of each ICP. Sections D.3 and D.4 provide guidance for completing the cover sheets.

D.2.2 ICP Body. The body of an ICP shall be prepared by the ICP originator and shall immediately follow the cover sheet. The body shall be arranged as shown in Section D.6. The ICP 'Statement of the Problem' and 'Proposed Solution' sections must be concise and directly relate to baseline change pages. Sections of the ICP body are not fixed in length.

D.2.3 ICP Change Pages. Pages which have been extracted from the latest approved baselines affected by the ICP shall be annotated with the desired Wordperfect or pen and ink changes and attached as the final portion of an ICP. The following guidance applies to the preparation of ICP change pages:

a. All pages of all configuration baselines which require changes, as well as pages which are to be added, deleted, or relocated, shall be included in the ICP except as noted below.

b. Change pages shall contain the existing document page number (bottom center). Sequential ICP page numbering and the total page count indicated on the ICP cover sheet will be added by the TADIL CCB secretary during initial processing.

c. Change pages shall be in the same sequence as they appear in the affected baseline. Pages from various baselines shall be separated by a sheet identifying the document from which the pages were extracted.

d. Wordperfect or pen and ink changes to repetitive sections of the affected baseline are allowed if changes are minimal. Where changes to these sections are extensive, a listing of the locations of the changes shall be included. If changes to automated portions (e.g., message maps, content sheets, and examples) are not included, the following statement shall appear in the Affected Documentation paragraph of the ICP body:

> "Changes to automated portions of affected baselines are too extensive to facilitate pen and ink revisions. Pages containing revised tables produced from the updated database will be produced separately after incorporation of the approved ICP into the database."

e. For pen and ink changes, change bars shall be vertically positioned in the right margin beside the proposed changes including inserts. Change bars shall not be used for Wordperfect changes. Wordperfect changes are indicated by redlining, italicizing, bolding, or strikingout.

f. Field coding pages shall not be included. Instead, proposed modifications to data elements shall be shown on pages from the data element dictionary.

g. Message/word maps shall not be included.

h. For an existing DFI, JIEO will assign new DUI numbers upon approval of the ICP. For a new DFI, NCTSI will assign DUI numbers and JIEO will assign the DFI number.

D.3 TADIL ICP COVER SHEET INSTRUCTIONS (Figure D-1).

D.3.1 ICP Number. Leave blank. Assigned by JIEO.

D.3.2 Priority. Express the urgency for processing the ICP.

a. Routine - The change will be considered at the next meeting of the Joint CCB if the change is received by the JIEO secretary at least eleven weeks prior for electronic ICPs, thirteen

INTERFACE CHANGE PROPOSAL (ICP)

NUMBER _____

PRIORITY	**ORIGINATOR AND ADDRESS**	**AFFECTED DOCUMENT NAME/NUMBER**
☐ Routine ☐ Urgent	**ORIGINATOR'S INTERNAL NO.**	

CHANGE PROPOSAL TITLE	**CATEGORY**
	☐ I ☐ IIA ☐ IIB ☐ III ☐ IV ☐ VA ☐ VB

RECEIPT DATE APPLICABLE	**ALLIED COORDINATION**			**YES**	**NO**
	☐ YES	☐ NO	**TRP RECOMMENDED**		
			TESTING RECOMMENDED		
			PHONE VOTE REQUESTED		

RECORD OF PROCESSING	
DATE	**ACTION**

JIEO FORM 4
OCTOBER 1985

Figure D-1. TADIL ICP Cover Sheet

weeks prior for hardcopy ICPs. Otherwise, the change will be considered at the following meeting.

b. Urgent - The change will be considered at the next Joint CCB if the change is received by the JIEO secretary at least eleven working days prior for electronic ICPs, thirteen working days prior for hardcopy ICPs. Refer to paragraph C.8.

D.3.3 Originator and Address. Leave blank. NCTSI will enter it's own name and address upon forwarding the ICP to JIEO.

D.3.4 Originator's Internal Number. Leave blank or list your own internal control number. In either case, NCTSI will assign a Navy number when it forwards the ICP to JIEO.

D.3.5 Affected Document Name/Number. List the affected document(s). (Ex: MIL-STD-6011, CJCSM 6230.01, etc.)

D.3.6 Title. Enter a short title which describes the ICP's content.

D.3.7 Category. Indicate the scope of the proposed change. The following categories shall be used:

D.3.7.1 Category I (Interface Change). Any proposed change that alters the CI, or a proposed change that, if made in one C/S/A system, would necessitate changes to another C/S/A system(s) within the interface.

D.3.7.2 Category II (Based on Another Baseline)

a. Category IIA (Proposed Change). Any proposed change resulting from another U.S. or allied baseline that impacts on the current baseline.

b. Category IIB (Directed Change). Any change that is mandated by an approved change to another U.S. or a multinationally agreed baseline which the U.S. has ratified.

D.3.7.3 Category III (General Material Change). A change to sections of a baseline that does not affect the design of the interface.

D.3.7.4 Category IV (Error Correction). Any change that corrects errors in a baseline resulting from improper incorporation of an approved ICP.

D.3.7.5 Category V (Administrative Change)

a. Category VA (Editorial Change). Any proposed editorial change.

b. Category VB (Individual C/S/A Performance Change). Any proposed change needed to make an individual C/S/A system perform according to its requirements without affecting other C/S/A systems within the interface. These changes include hardware, software, and procedural changes that do not affect configuration baselines but are required for updates. System changes effected by a C/S/A will be documented by updating appropriate service-unique documentation.

D.3.8 Receipt Date. Leave blank. The TADIL CCB secretary will enter the date when JIEO receives the ICP from NCTSI.

D.3.9 Allied Coordination. If known, indicate whether allied coordination is required. If unknown, enter "UNK" and the CCB will make a determination.

D.3.10 TRP Recommended. Indicate if a TRP is recommended. A change proposal may require a detailed technical review on a specific question of technical correctness or operational acceptability. This review is in addition to the routine administrative and technical review accorded all ICPs by the CCB as a matter of course.

D.3.11 Testing Recommended. Indicate whether certification testing is recommended.

D.3.12 Telephone Vote Requested. Indicate whether a CCB telephone vote for this ICP is desired.

D.3.13 Record of Processing. Leave blank. JIEO uses this section to indicate dates of CCB actions and CM milestones in the course of processing this ICP.

D.4 USMTF ICP COVER SHEET INSTRUCTIONS (Figure D-2).

D.4.1 ICP Number. Leave blank. Assigned by JIEO.

D.4.2 ICP Title. Enter a short title which describes the ICP's content.

D.4.3 Receipt Date. Leave blank. Entered by the USMTF SMC/CCB secretary upon receipt of the ICP from NCTSI.

D.4.4 ICP Precedence. Express the urgency for processing the ICP.

a. Routine - The change will be considered at the next meeting of the USMTF SMC/CCB if the change is received by the secretary at least thirteen weeks prior for ICPs passed via the ITSI BBS, fifteen weeks prior for ICPs not passed via the ITSI BBS. Otherwise, the change will be considered at the following meeting.

b. Priority - The change will be considered at the next meeting of the USMTF SMC/CCB if the change is received by the secretary at least five weeks prior for ICPs passed via the ITSI BBS, fifteen weeks prior for ICPs not passed via the ITSI BBS. Otherwise, the change will be considered at the following meeting.

c. Urgent - The change will be considered at the next USMTF SMC/CCB if received by the secretary at least six working days prior. Otherwise, the change will be considered at the following meeting. Refer to paragraph B.8.

D.4.5 ICP Originator. Leave blank. NCTSI will enter it's own name and address upon forwarding the ICP to JIEO.

INTERFACE CHANGE PROPOSAL

ICP NUMBER:

ICP TITLE:

RECEIPT DATE:

ICP PRECEDENCE:

ICP ORIGINATOR:

AFFECTED DOCUMENT NAME/NUMBER:

RECOMMENDED CATEGORY:

RECOMMENDATIONS:	YES	NO	COMMENTS
TRP	____	___	_____
TESTING	____	___	_____
TELEPHONE VOTE	____	___	_____
ALLIED COORDINATION	____	___	_____

RECORD OF PROCESSING

DATE: ACTION:

D.4.6 Affected Documentation Name/Number. List the affected document(s). (Ex: U.S. Electronic Documentation System for U.S. Message Text Formatting Program, MIL-STD-6040; Joint Interface Operational Procedures, CJCSM 6120.05; etc.)

D.4.7 Recommended Category. Indicate the scope of the proposed change. The following categories shall be used:

D.4.7.1 Category I (Interface Change). A proposed change that alters the message standard, or a proposed change that, if made in one C/S/A system, would necessitate changes to another C/S/A system(s) within the interface.

D.4.7.2 Category II (Based on Other Standards)

a. Category IIA (Proposed Standard Change). A proposed change resulting from another U.S. or allied standard that impacts on the current baseline; i.e., a change to an operational standard, which causes a developmental ICP to be initiated.

b. Category IIB (Directed Change). A change that is mandated by an approved change to another U.S. or a multinationally agreed standard that the U.S. has ratified for implementation.

D.4.7.3 Category III (General Material Change). A change to sections of the standard that does not affect the design of the interface.

D.4.7.4 Category IV (Error Correction). A change that corrects errors in documentation resulting from improper incorporation of an approved ICP.

D.4.7.5 Category V (Administrative Change) This category of ICP may be approved by the SMC/CCB chairman without the need for a vote by the SMC/CCB.

a. Category VA (Editorial Change). A proposed editorial change.

b. Category VB (Individual C/S/A Performance Change). A proposed change needed to make an individual C/S/A system perform according to its requirements without affecting other C/S/A systems within the interface. This type of change includes hardware, software, and procedural changes that do not affect configuration baselines but are required for updates; i.e, changes that update the appropriate portions of system-specific documentation within the baseline.

D.4.8 Recommendations.

D.4.8.1 TRP Recommended. Indicate if a TRP is recommended. A change proposal may require a detailed technical review on a specific question of technical correctness or operational acceptability. This review is in addition to the routine administrative and technical review accorded all ICPs by the CCB as a matter of course.

D.4.8.2 Testing Recommended. Indicate whether certification testing is recommended.

D.4.8.3 Telephone Vote Requested. Indicate whether an SMC/CCB electronic vote for this ICP is desired.

D.4.8.4 Allied Coordination. Indicate if allied coordination is required.

D.4.9 Record of Processing. Leave blank. JIEO uses this section to indicate dates of CCB actions and CM milestones in the course of processing this ICP.

D.5 ICP BODY INSTRUCTIONS (TADIL and MTF).

D.5.1 Statement of the Problem. Briefly state the problem.

D.5.2 Problem Analysis. Analyze problems and questions involved. The analysis should be comprehensive, and directed at a reviewer from another service who may not be familiar with USN procedures or requirements.

D.5.3 Proposed Solution. Briefly state the solution.

D.5.4 Alternate Solutions. State alternative solutions with tradeoffs and impacts. If there are no alternative solutions, indicate "None."

D.5.5 Affected Documentation. Identify volumes, pages, paragraphs, or sections of affected documents changed by this ICP. If there are no changes, indicate "None."

D.5.6 Impact on Test Plans and Test Procedures. Identify the impact on test plans and test procedures. This section enables JITC, using the baseline documentation as changed by the ICP, to produce test plans and test procedures reflecting the ICP. If there is no impact on test plans and test procedures, indicate "None." If processing has not reached the stage where the impact on test plans and test procedures can be specified, fill in "To be determined."

D.5.7 Impact on External Baselines. This section describes the relationship between the ICP and any external baseline (other U.S. or allied system or data link). Identify the impact the ICP has on external baselines. If there are no external baseline considerations, indicate "None."

D.5.8 Incorporation Date. Recommend a date that this ICP should be included in affected documents.

D.5.9 Implementation Date. State the date or time (i.e., 12 months from joint approval) that the ICP will be implemented in the originator's operational system. For USMTF ICPs, state the earliest time that the submitter could implement the change, given the USMTF implementation cycle.

D.5.10 Other Considerations. Provide any information deemed necessary that is not covered elsewhere in the ICP.

D.5.11 PTRs Addressed in this ICP. Reference all PTRs that this ICP resolves. If none, indicate "None."

D.5.12 References. List all references.

D.5.13 Attachments. List all attachments.

Note: As analysis is performed, or as new information is received, the wording of certain sections may change during processing. If the ICP solution is modified during processing, JIEO will change the wording of affected sections.

APPENDIX E

REQUEST FOR EXCEPTION

E.1 REQUEST FOR EXCEPTION (RFE). Navy platform sponsors may submit an RFE to the CNO via NCTSI if they need a permanent exemption from Navy or joint standard minimum implementation requirements. RFEs must be specific as to the exact degree of the exception requested. When an RFE impacts a joint requirement, NCTSI shall introduce the RFE to the Joint TADIL CCB as directed by CNO (N6). RFEs to joint standards will be processed in accordance with ICP processing procedures. If the Joint TADIL CCB has a substantive disagreement on an RFE, the Navy can elevate the issue to the MCEB Data Systems Interoperability Panel (DP). Systems and platforms that have been granted an exception are still subject to Navy and joint certification testing. However, the approved RFE will be noted by NCTSI and JITC and applied in determining test plans for that system. The RFE cover sheet, cover sheet instructions, and body instructions are shown in figures E-1, E-2, and E-3.

REQUEST FOR EXCEPTION (RFE)

NUMBER_____

ORIGINATOR and ADDRESS: **ORIGINATOR'S INTERNAL NO:**	**AFFECTED DOCUMENT NAME/NUMBER:**
TITLE:	
RECEIPT DATE:	**ALLIED NOTIFICATION APPLICABLE: [ ] YES [ ] NO**
AFFECTED SYSTEM(S):	

RECORD OF PROCESSING:	
DATE:	**ACTION:**

Page_____of_____

Figure E-1. RFE Cover Sheet

REQUEST FOR EXCEPTION (RFE)

Cover Sheet Instructions

BLOCK	COMMENT
RFE NUMBER entered	Leave blank. This is an unique number identifier which is by NCTSI.[1]
ORIGINATOR & ADDRESS	List command name, address, and internal number.
AFFECTED DOCUMENT(S) NAME(S)/NUMBER(S)	Identify affected document(s).
TITLE	Fill in a short title for the RFE which is descriptive of the content.
AFFECTED SYSTEM(S)	Indicate which system(s) the RFE affects.
RECEIPT DATE NCTSI.[1]	Leave blank. This is the date the RFE was received by
ALLIED NOTIFICATION	Indicate if allied notification is desired.
RECORD OF PROCESSING	Leave blank. This is the record and dates of TISG actions of this RFE. Entered by NCTSI.[1]

1. If this is a request for an exception to a joint requirement also, JIEO will enter the number, receipt date, and record of processing. In this case, the record of processing will list CCB actions only.

Figure E-2. RFE Cover Sheet Instructions

REQUEST FOR EXCEPTION (RFE)

Body Instructions

.. SECTION	TITLE	COMMENT
1	STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM	Briefly state the problem.
2	JUSTIFICATION FOR RFE	Provide specific justification for requesting an RFE. Include when and how your system will deviate from implementation requirements.
3	AFFECTED DOCUMENTATION	Identify volumes, pages, paragraphs, and sections of affected documents.
4	IMPACT ON INTEROPERABILITY/ OPERATIONS	State the anticipated impact on other Navy platforms, C/S/As, and allies.
5	IMPACT ON SYSTEM	State the anticipated impact of approval/ disapproval.
6	OTHER CONSIDERATIONS	Provide any information deemed necessary that is not covered elsewhere in the RFE.
7	TRs RESOLVED BY THIS RFE	Reference all TRs that this RFE resolves.
8	REFERENCES	List references.
9	ATTACHMENTS	List attachments.
NOTE: As analysis is performed, or as new information is received, the wording of certain sections may be changed by NCTSI (or JIEO) as directed by the TISG (or CCB) to reflect up-to-date information.		

Figure E-3. RFE Body Instructions

APPENDIX F

CONFIGURATION MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM (CMIS)

F.1 PURPOSE. NCTSI is responsible for configuration management of the Navy JINTACCS Program. To record and report processing and implementation of approved TADIL change proposals, NCTSI developed the Configuration Management Information System (CMIS).

F.2 DESCRIPTION. The CMIS is an automated database system which consists of a set of computer programs written in the FoxPro programming language. It is a self-contained, multi-user, menu-driven database system for use on a desktop personal computer. The database is a compilation of all Navy, joint, and NATO Link 4A, Link 11, Link 14, Link 16, and Link 22 Implementation Planning Records (IPRs) and PORs/ORs. The CMIS provides the capability to view and print selected information (such as IPRs, summaries, tables, indices, and cross references) for analysis, meeting support, and historical reference.

F.2.1 IPRs. An IPR is a record of the status of a proposed change as the change advances through the CM process. Each IPR is assigned an alphanumeric code called an IPR number which is used for identification, accounting, and cross reference. Each IPR contains a status summary, an implementation summary, and a meeting summary. The status summary displays basic information, reference numbers, approval status, meeting records, and a brief description of the change. The implementation summary, which has been developed in coordination with system commands, platform sponsors, and fleet commanders, displays the proposal's scheduled implementation by platform type. The meeting summary displays narrative information summarizing USN, joint, and NATO CM actions chronologically. The CMIS does not contain actual change proposals themselves, only a record of the CM action of each change proposal.

F.2.2 PORs/ORs. A POR is a proposal to establish an operational requirement. An OR is an approved POR. Each POR/OR record in the CMIS states the POR/OR, lists actions of the OIRG on the POR/OR, and lists associated IPR and ICP numbers. The CMIS has the capability to provide a cross reference listing between IPRs and PORs/ORs.

F.3 CMIS DISTRIBUTION. The CMIS is distributed on a magnetic medium following each TISG meeting and is a "snap shot picture" of the IPR/POR database maintained at NCTSI. NCTSI updates the CMIS database on a regular basis as CM actions occur throughout the year. The database and the runtime version of the CMIS are distributed along with the TISG minutes. Distribution is to the TISG membership. Other commands desiring the CMIS need only ask. A formal request is not necessary.

APPENDIX G

BIBLIOGRAPHY

G.1 CJCSM 6120.05, *Joint Interface Operational Procedures* (CONFIDENTIAL). Contains recommended procedures for employing USMTF by C^4I elements operating in support of a joint task force.

G.2 CJCSM 6230.01, *Joint TADIL Operating Procedures (JTOP)* (CONFIDENTIAL). Contains procedures for the planning, initialization, control, and termination of joint interfaces and defines responsibilities for these functions. Also contains procedures for operating in a multi-TADIL environment and generalized descriptions of system capabilities and interface configurations. Addresses TADILs A, B, C, and J, IJMS, ATDL-1, VMF, and NATO Link 1. (Formerly Joint Pub 3-56.)

G.3 DISA *Terms of Reference* for the TADIL Configuration Control Board, JIEO, 5 February 1993. Prescribes processes and procedures used by the TADIL CCB.

G.4 DOD Directive 4630.5, *Compatibility, Interoperability, and Integration of Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence Systems*, 12 November 1992. Establishes policy and procedures to ensure that tactical command and control and communications equipments possess the compatibility and commonality essential to joint military operations; and assigns to the Secretary of Defense (SECDEF), the Secretaries of the Military Departments, the Joint Staff, and the commanders of the unified and specified commands responsibility for carrying out that policy.

G.5 DOD Instruction 5010.19, *DOD Configuration Management Program*, 28 October 1987. Provides guidance for implementing DOD configuration management policies.

G.6 JIEO Plan 3200, *Department of Defense Information Technology (IT) Standards Management Plan*, November 1993. Establishes the Information Technology (IT) Standards Program to lead, manage, integrate, and coordinate efforts centrally to achieve and implement standards in DOD information systems.

G.7 JIEO Circular 9001, *Tactical C^3I Configuration Management Documents List*, May 1988. Provides listing, by categories (technical and procedural) of interface and management documentation subject to joint configuration management.

G.8 JIEO Circular 9002, *Interoperability Certification of Tactical C^3I Systems and Equipment Interface*, September 1990. Establishes policy and responsibilities for an interoperability certification program that addresses tactical C^3I system technical and procedural interface standards as it applies to tactical C^3 systems and equipments employed in joint or combined interfaces.

G.9 JIEO Circular 9003, *TADIL J Interface Management Plan*, October 1986. Establishes management policies, procedures, and organization for the achievement of TADIL J interface and its test program. This circular also identifies responsibilities, tasks, milestones and schedules, and documentation required of each service and participating defense agency; and notes the procedures used for TADIL J interface configuration management.

G.10 JTIDP-TE, *JTIDS Technical Interface Design Plan - Test Edition*, Reissue 3, August 1994 (CONFIDENTIAL). Volumes I, II, III, and V. Volume IV is not yet under CM. Based on the JTIDS Technical Interface Concepts (JITC) document and provides basic design criteria for systems participating in the Tactical Digital Information Link J (TADIL J) Interface.

G.11 MIL-STD-2525, *Common Warfighting Symbology*, Version 1, 30 September 1994. Prescribes a set of common warfighting symbols along with basic application and display rules for Department of Defense C^4I system operations, system development, and training.

G.12 MIL-STD-6004, *Tactical Digital Information Link C Message Standard* (CONFIDENTIAL). Contains message descriptions, information exchange rules, and minimum message and data field implementation requirements for TADIL C.

G.13 MIL-STD-6011, *Tactical Digital Information Link (TADIL) Message Standards* (CONFIDENTIAL). Contains message descriptions, information exchange rules, and minimum message and data field implementation requirements for TADILs A and B.

G.14 MIL-STD-6040, *U.S. Message Text Formatting Program* (CONFIDENTIAL). Establishes the rules and provisions under which the USMTF program will be implemented and provides the management structure and responsibilities of the participants. The USMTF program applies to all formatted, character-oriented, and related voice message reports used in support of joint and combined operations.

G.15 NATO ADatP-3, *Allied Data Processing Publication 3*, Message Text Formatting System, Change 1/88 dated 25 February 1988 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). Prescribes rules, vocabulary, and structures of field, set, and message formats for use within the NATO Command, Control, and Information System (NCCIS).

G.16 NATO ADatP-4, *Allied Data Processing Publication 4* (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). NATO standard operating procedures for Link 4.

G.17 NATO ADatP-11, *Allied Data Processing Publication 11*, Change 5, July 1991 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). NATO standard operating procedures for Link 11.

G.18 NATO ADatP-14, *Allied Data Processing Publication 14*, January 1985 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). NATO standard operating procedures for Link 14.

G.19 NATO ADatP-16, *Allied Data Processing Publication 16*, 10 September 1982 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). NATO standard operating procedures for Link 16.

G.20 NATO ADatP-22, *Allied Data Processing Publication 22*, Draft (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). NATO standard operating procedures for Link 22.

G.21 NATO STANAG 1241, *NATO Standard Identity Description Structure for Tactical Use*, Edition 3, 28 September 1987 (NATO RESTRICTED).

G.22 NATO STANAG 4420, Display Symbology and Colours for NATO Maritime Units, Edition 1, 1990. Standardizes the presentation of spatially displayed tactical data using symbology and color for NATO maritime units.

G.23 NATO STANAG 5500, *NATO Message Text Formatting* (FORMETS) (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). Provides description of FORMETS and outlines procedures by which ADatP-3 is managed.

G.24 NATO STANAG 5501, *Tactical Data Exchange - Link 1 (Point to Point)*, 14 June 1989 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). Specifies formats, protocols, and rates for the exchange of information between NATO and national air defense units and aircraft control units.

G.25 NATO STANAG 5504, *Tactical Data Link for the Control of Aircraft - Link 4*, 14 January 1981 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). Specifies formats, protocols, and information exchange rates among NATO tactical data systems for a line-of-sight, one-way and two-way data link for control of aircraft by ground/surface and airborne control stations.

G.26 NATO STANAG 5511, *Tactical Data Exchange - Link 11*, Edition 2, Amendment 7, 12 November 1993 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). Specifies formats, protocols, and rates for the exchange of information among NATO tactical data systems using Link 11 (TADIL A) and Link 11B (TADIL B).

G.27 NATO STANAG 5514, *Tactical Data Broadcasting - Link 14*, Edition 1, Amendment 3, 17 February 1989 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). Specifies formats, protocols, and rates for the exchange of information from a TDS to a non-TDS unit for NATO systems.

G.28 NATO STANAG 5516, *Tactical Data Exchange - Link 16*, Edition 1, 2 March 1990 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). Specifies formats, protocols, and rates for the exchange among NATO tactical data systems using Link 16 (TADIL J).

G.29 NATO STANAG 5522, *Tactical Data Exchange - Link 22*, Edition 1 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). Specifies formats, protocols, and rates for the exchange of information among NATO tactical data systems using Link 22.

G.30 NATO STANAG 5601, *NATO Standardization Agreement for Interface of Data Links 1, 11, 14, and TADIL B Through a Ship/Shore/Ship Buffer*, 17 February 1982 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). Specifies formats, protocols, and rates for the exchange of Links 1, 11, and TADIL B data through a ship/shore/ship buffer. Also specifies the Link 14 transmission and reception requirements for a ship/shore/ship buffer.

G.31 NATO STANAG 5616, *Standards for Data Forwarding Between Tactical Data Systems Employing Digital Data Link 11/Link 11B and Tactical Data Systems Employing Link 16*, Edition 1, 21 June 1991 (NATO CONFIDENTIAL). Specifies the rules and translations between J-Series and M-Series messages. Translation protocols between Link 22 and Links 11 and 16 are under development. When complete, these protocols will be incorporated into STANAG 5616.

G.32 NITP-P, *Navy Interoperability Test Plan for Procedural Interfaces*, May 1993. Sets forth guidelines for Navy participation in Navy and joint interoperability certification testing of tactical data link and MTF CIs.

G.33 NWP 1-03, *Joint Reporting System*. Provides a standard method for drafting requests, orders, contact reports, status reports, summaries, and planning messages within a maritime environment. These messages are both human readable and machine compatible.

NWP 1-03.19, *General Purpose Reports*

NWP 1-03.33, *Air Defense / Control Reports*

NWP 1-03.34, *Flag / OTG Reports*

NWP 1-03.35, *Supporting Arms / Naval Gunfire Support Reports*

NWP 1-03.36, *Other Joint Message Reports*

NWP 1-03.37, *Commonly Used Reports*

NWP 1-03.40, *Maritime Reports*

NWP 1-03.41, *Maritime Reports*, classified supplement, (Confidential).

G.34 OPNAVINST 3100.6 (series), *Special Incident Reporting* (OPREP-3 PINNACLE and NAVY BLUE, and UNIT SITREP), 16 May 1989 (FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY). Provides procedures for worldwide reporting of events and special incidents which may attract national and/or high level U.S. Navy interest.

G.35 OPNAVINST C3120.39B, *Link 11/TADIL A Standard Operating Procedures / Operators Manual*, Revision B, 30 January 1992 (CONFIDENTIAL). U.S. Navy Link 11 SOP.

G.36 OPNAVINST C3120.40A, *Link 4A/TADIL C Standard Operating Procedures / Operators Manual*, Change 1, 26 August 1987 (CONFIDENTIAL). U.S. Navy Link 4A SOP.

G.37 OPNAVINST C3120.41, *Standard Operating Procedures for Naval Tactical Data Systems Model 4 Link 14*, Change 2, 17 March 1988 (CONFIDENTIAL). U.S. Navy Link 14 SOP.

G.38 OPNAVINST C3120.43A, *Standard Operating Procedures for Navy Tactical Data Systems Link 16*, Revision A, 2 October 1992 (CONFIDENTIAL). U.S. Navy Link 16 SOP.

G.39 OPNAVINST 5450.202B, *Missions, Functions, and Tasks of Navy Center for Tactical Systems Interoperability (NCTSI)*, 25 June 1991. Establishes NCTSI as the CNO's representative for executing the Navy's interoperability policy defined in OPNAVINST 9410.5A. Assigns to NCTSI the configuration management and test of tactical data links and MTF configuration items, and the management of tactical data links and MTF configuration documentation.

G.40 OPNAVINST 5510.1H, *Department of the Navy Information and Personnel Security Program Regulation*, Change 2, 21 May 1991. Provides Navy activities and personnel with regulations and guidance for classifying and safeguarding classified information and personnel security.

G.41 OPNAVINST 9410.5A, *Interoperability and Information Requirements for Tactical Naval Warfare Systems*, Draft. Establishes responsibilities and procedures for identifying and resolving interoperability issues which impact naval, joint, and combined operations. Specifically, implements interoperability requirements, C^4I data administration, and an integrated management process for harmonizing the various C^4I standards, databases, interface developments, and implementation efforts.

G.42 OS-404.1, *Link 4A Operational Specification OS-404 with Link 4C (Fighter-to-Fighter Data Link) Supplement*, Change 5, 20 December 1988 (CONFIDENTIAL). Establishes detailed criteria for the design and implementation of Link 4A in Model 4 Combat Direction Systems. It is the official U.S. Navy and Marine Corps interpretation of all applicable standards and agreements.

G.43 OS-411.2, *Naval Tactical Data Systems Model 4 Link 11 Operational Specification*, Change 7, 7 April 1993 (CONFIDENTIAL). Official U.S. Navy interpretation of all applicable international, joint, and U.S. Navy Link 11 standards and agreements.

G.44 OS-414, *Naval Tactical Data Systems Model 4 Link 14 Operational Specification*, Change 5, 12 April 1984 (CONFIDENTIAL). U.S. Navy standard for system implementation of Link 14.

G.45 OS-516.1, *Link 16 Operational Specification OS-516.1*, Revision 1, Change 3, 15 July 1991 (CONFIDENTIAL). U.S. Navy interpretation of all applicable international, joint, and U.S. Navy Link 16 protocols and agreements.

G.46 OS-OTG, *Operational Specification for Over-the-Horizon Targeting GOLD (OS-OTG)*, Revision B, Change 1, 1 August 1995. Establishes the standard for OTG reporting.

G.47 *TADIL Data Extraction and Reduction Guide (DERG)*, 15 July 1993 (CONFIDENTIAL). Defines data items and formats for extraction, conversion, and reduction of TADIL messages employed by tactical data systems that operate in a joint environment and by the JITC JIES system.

G.48 *Worldwide Standard Attribute Reference (STAR)*, Revision B, April 1995. Lists ships and aircraft attributes for use in OTH-GOLD and USMTF reporting. Attributes includes class type, hull number, ship control number, international radio call sign, and aircraft designator, name, type, and model number.

APPENDIX H

ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
ADatP	Allied Data Processing publication
ADSIA	Allied Data Systems Interoperability Agency
AFWTF	Atlantic Fleet Weapons Training Facility
AI	Agenda Item
APP	Allied Procedures Publication
ATACC	Advanced Tactical Air Command Center
ATDL-1	Army Tactical Data Link - 1
BBS	Bulletin Board System
BI	Briefing Item
C^2P	Command and Control Processor
C^3I	Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence
C^4I	Command, Control, Communications, Computers, and Intelligence
CASREP	Casualty Report
CCB	Configuration Control Board
CCCSN	Command, Control, and Communications System Network
CI	Configuration Item
CINC	Commander in Chief
CINR	Coordinated Implementation Not Required
CIP	Combined Interoperability Program
CIR	Coordinated Implementation Required

Acronym	Definition
CJCSI	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Instruction
CJCSM	Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Manual
CM	Configuration Management
CMIS	Configuration Management Information System
CNO	Chief of Naval Operations
C/S/A	CINC, Service, and Agency
DDN	Defense Data Network
DERG	Data Extraction and Reduction Guide
DIA	Defense Intelligence Agency
DIDESC	Defense Intelligence Data Element Standards Committee
DISA	Defense Information Systems Agency
DLCP	Data Link Change Proposal
DLWG	Data Link Working Group
DMA	Defense Mapping Agency
DMTD	Digital Message Transfer Device
DOD	Department of Defense
DP	Data Systems Interoperability Panel
EMPSKED	Employment Schedule
ESC	Electronic Systems Center
EWRL	Electronic Warfare Reprogrammable Library
FCDSSA	Fleet Combat Direction Systems Support Activity
FLTCINC	Fleet Commander in Chief
GAMO	Ground and Amphibious Military Operations

Acronym	Definition
HQ	Headquarters
ICD	Interface Control Document
ICP	Interface Change Proposal
IDEAS	Intelligence Data Element Authorized Standards
IDH	Interface Design Handbook
IDS	Interface Design Standard
IER	Information Exchange Requirement
IJMS	Interim JTIDS Message Specification
IMPACCCS	Implementation Action Council for Command and Control Systems
IPR	Implementation Planning Record
ITSI BBS	Information Technology Standards Integrated BBS
JARP	Joint Analysis Review Panel
JCS	Joint Chiefs of Staff
JIEO	Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization (formerly JTC^{3}A)
JINTACCS	Joint Interoperability of Tactical Command and Control Systems
JPO	Joint Program Office (Electronic Systems Center, Hanscom AFB)
JTC^{3}A	Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Agency (renamed Joint Interoperability and Engineering Organization (JIEO))
JTC^{3}S	Joint Tactical Command, Control, and Communications Systems
JTIDP-TE	JTIDS Technical Interface Design Plan - Test Edition
JTIDS	Joint Tactical Information Distribution System

Acronym	Definition
JTOP	Joint TADIL Operating Procedures
LEDS	Link Eleven Display System
MAS	Military Agency for Standardization
MCEB	Military Communications-Electronics Board
MCTSSA	Marine Corps Tactical Systems Support Activity
MILNET	Military Network
MIL-STD	Military Standard
MOVEREP	Movement Report
MULTS	Mobile Unit Link Translator System
MTF	Message Text Formatting
NA	Not Applicable
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NAWCAD	Naval Air Warfare Center, Aircraft Division
NAWCWPNS	Naval Air Warfare Center, Weapons Division
NCP	Navy Change Proposal
NCTSI	Navy Center for Tactical Systems Interoperability
NICMP-P	Navy Interoperability Configuration Management Plan for Procedural Interface Standards (formerly Navy JINTACCS Configuration Management Plan)
NITP-P	Navy Interoperability Test Plan for Procedural Interfaces
NISE	Naval Command Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC) In Service Engineering
NRaD	Naval Command Control and Ocean Surveillance Center (NCCOSC) RDT&E Division
NRS	Navy Reporting Structure
NSA	National Security Agency

Acronym	Definition
NSWC	Naval Surface Warfare Center
NUWC	Naval Undersea Warfare Center
NWP	Naval Warfare Publication
NWTDB	Naval Warfare Tactical Database
OIRG	Operational Interoperability Requirements Group
ONI	Office of Naval Intelligence
OPSPEC	Operational Specification
OR	Operational Requirement
OS	Operational Specification
OS-OTG	Operational Specification for Over-the-Horizon Targeting GOLD
OTCIXS	Officer in Tactical Command Information Exchange System
OTG	Over-the-Horizon Targeting GOLD
OTH-T	Over-the-Horizon Targeting
PDA	Program Development Activity
PEO	Program Executive Office
PEO-SCS	PEO for Space, Communications, and Sensors
PEO-TAD	PEO for Theater Air Defense
POM	Program Objectives Memorandum
POR	Proposed Operational Requirement
RDT&E	Research, Development, Test, and Evaluation
RFE	Request for Exception
S/A	Services and Agencies
SECDEF	Secretary of Defense

Acronym	Definition
SM	Staff Memorandum
SMC	Standards Management Committee
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPAWAR	Space and Naval Warfare Systems Command
STANAG	NATO Standardization Agreement
STAR	Worldwide Standard Attribute Reference
SYSCOM	Systems Command
TACS/TADS	Tactical Air Control System/Tactical Air Defense System
TADIL	Tactical Digital Information Link
TADIL A	Tactical Digital Information Link A (Link 11)
TADIL B	Tactical Digital Information Link B (Link 11B)
TADIL C	Tactical Digital Information Link C (Link 4A)
TADIL J	Tactical Digital Information Link J (Link 16)
TADIXS	Tactical Data Information Exchange Subsystem
TAOM	Tactical Air Operations Module
TBD	To Be Determined
TDP	Tactical Data Processor
TDS	Tactical Data System
TIDP	Technical Interface Design Plan
TIDP-TE	Technical Interface Design Plan - Test Edition
TISG	Technical Interoperability Standards Group
TR	Trouble Report
TRP	Technical Review Panel

TSC	Tactical Support Center
Acronym	Definition
USMTF	U.S. Message Text Formatting
USPACOM	U.S. Pacific Command
VMF	Variable Message Format
WG	Working Group